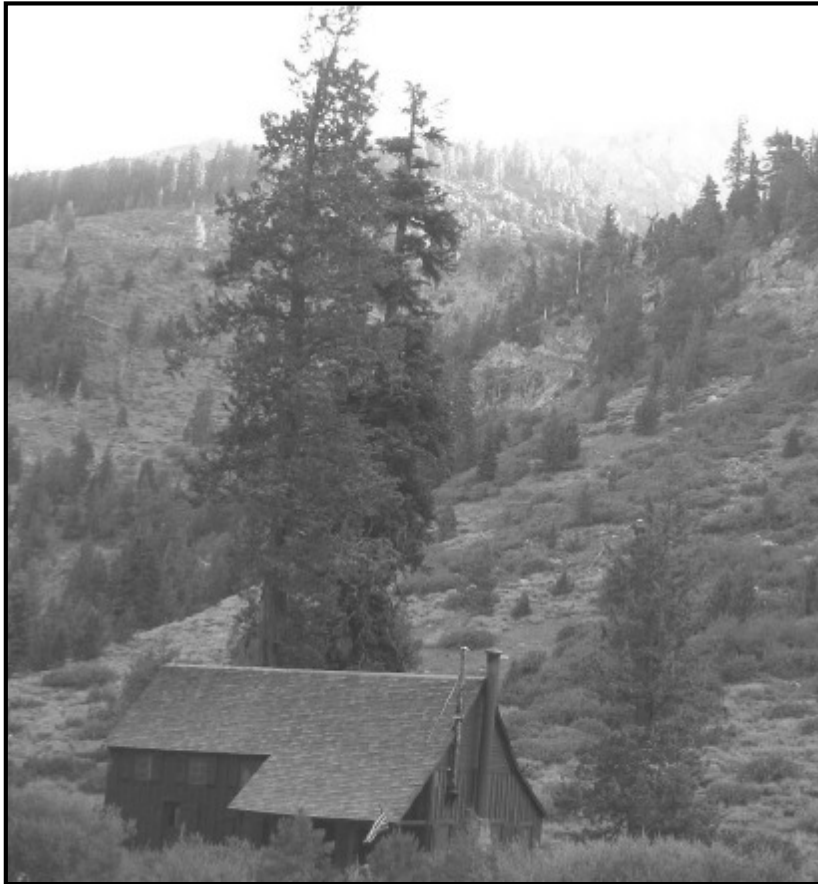


DRAFT

GUIDELINES FOR SUSTAINING THE HISTORIC CHARACTER OF THE  
MINERAL KING ROAD CULTURAL LANDSCAPE DISTRICT



April 29, 2010  
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District was formally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. It consists of 59 buildings and four structures and extends from the Lookout Point boundary line to the upper Mineral King Valley of Sequoia National Park. Overall, the district is narrow, averaging 50 feet on either side of the road's centerline, but it stretches out to encompass historic National Park Service buildings as well as the rustic, permittee cabins at Cabin Cove, West Mineral King, and East Mineral King. The landscape district's acreage is calculated to be approximately 180 acres.

The parks' General Management Plan (2007) identified the need to develop a clear strategy for working directly with the Mineral King Preservation Society and Special Use Permit holders (i.e., cabin permittees and their families) for the long-term management of the district. The purpose of these guidelines is to establish a framework to meet this management goal. Practices are outlined that will sustain the historic character of the landscape district. These practices are applicable to contributing and non-contributing to the historic landscape district buildings and structures alike.

Following the guidance found in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR 68), the identified treatments are meant to support the standard of "Rehabilitation." The standard of Rehabilitation acknowledges continued or changing uses, while retaining a given property's historic character and allows for the changing nature of recreation which physically requires site / structural accommodations that are not met through the 'preservation' standard.

The ten Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation are:

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old

- 1 in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement  
2 of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.  
3
- 4 7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials  
5 shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using  
6 the gentlest means possible.  
7
- 8 8. Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If  
9 such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.  
10
- 11 9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic  
12 materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and  
13 shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the  
14 historic integrity of the property and its environment.  
15
- 16 10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a  
17 manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property  
18 and its environment would be unimpaired.  
19

## 1 INTRODUCTION

2  
3 In 1915, the U.S. Forest Service issued the first special use permits in Mineral King for  
4 the construction of summer-use cabins. Then as now, the federal government has  
5 provided design guidance regarding the form and character of the permittee cabins. The  
6 guidance has been structured to minimize the impacts to the natural landscape, the  
7 over-riding value that continues to drive permittees, as well as the general public, to the  
8 only vehicle-accessible sub-alpine valley in Sequoia National Park.

9  
10 The three Mineral King cabin communities, located on federal land within the park,  
11 were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in 2000 in  
12 consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer. In 2003, the  
13 landscape district was formally listed in the National Register. Fifty-nine of the seventy-  
14 one cabins, as well as four structures including the historic Mineral King Road itself,  
15 were identified as contributing resources. Because of the cabins' local level of historic  
16 significance, the park is committed to provide guidance for cabin permittees for ongoing  
17 maintenance and treatment of the historic resources and features within the district, to  
18 ensure that features of the cabins and landscape are sustained over time.

19  
20 The federal legislation that transformed the management of Mineral King from the  
21 Forest Service to the National Park Service (1978) was amended in 2005, expanding the  
22 language of the permits to allow permittees, for the first time, to transfer their permits  
23 to heirs, successors, and assigns. While permits are still granted at the discretion of the  
24 Secretary of the Interior, there is no longer an identified time limit on the termination of  
25 the special use permits. In theory, the cabins and their permits can be transferred or  
26 sold in perpetuity. In response to this fundamental change, the parks' General  
27 Management Plan (2007) identified the need to develop a specific management plan,  
28 by 2010, for the Mineral King area. The present guidance document, focused on cabin  
29 preservation and maintenance, will serve as supplement to the larger management  
30 plan. This larger Mineral King comprehensive management plan will, in turn, become an  
31 addendum to the GMP.

32  
33 The National Park Service, through its enabling legislation, directives, and management  
34 policies, is responsible for preserving the nation's significant resources in a way that  
35 leaves them unimpaired for use by future generations. This document builds from  
36 previous efforts to outline preservation guidance for cabin permittees, as well as the  
37 National Park Service, for the ongoing maintenance of the buildings and associated  
38 landscape features identified within the boundaries of the Mineral King Road Cultural  
39 Landscape District. This guidance is consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's  
40 Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties which provide guidance to stewards  
41 of historic properties nationwide for the ongoing treatment of historic properties (36  
42 CFR Part 68, [http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standards\\_guidelines.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standards_guidelines.htm) and  
43 <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/>). For definitions related to the

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for treatment, and others, see Appendix A: Definitions.

This document builds from previous inventory work contained within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District National Register Nomination (2003) and a Cultural Landscape Inventory (2008). Other sources that were used in writing this document include several iterations of special use permit administrative guides and summer home policy statements published by the Forest Service, many of which date to the Period of Significance at Mineral King. Additionally, this document looked at several contemporary design guidelines that have been written for various National Forest recreation residence tracts, both within and outside of the state of California. See Appendix B for a complete bibliography.

These guidelines have been written specifically for the type and style of cabins and associated landscape improvements found within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

#### PURPOSE AND NEED

The purpose of these Guidelines is to function like a Home Owners Association guideline (HOA) and to establish a framework for long-term management of the historic character of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District (MKRCLD) consistent with the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 68), specifically, as the Standards relate to the concept of "Rehabilitation." More precisely, Rehabilitation is a *treatment* for a historic property that retains the historic character of a structure through repairs, alterations, or additions that preserve portions or features which convey the property's historical, cultural, and architectural values (NPS-28, p. 187). In short, Rehabilitation acknowledges continued or changing uses and does consider more flexibility in addressing changes needed to accommodate new uses. Retaining a property's historic material is still a goal, as the integrity of the historic resource as a whole must be maintained.

There are several supplemental sources of information to aid in interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and conducting work on historic properties, many of which have been listed in Appendix B. The Preservation Briefs provide information on techniques, methods and material resources, as well as cautionary notes regarding proven problem materials and methods to avoid.

Even with the advent of the 2005 congressional legislation that allows permittees to transfer cabin permits to heirs, successors and assigns, permits continue to be granted at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The associated "undertaking" of cabin permit transfer underscores the need for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act. Responding to this change in status, the parks' General Management

1 Plan (2007) identified the need to develop a clear strategy, by 2010, for partnering with  
2 permittees in the management of the historic district. These guidelines have been  
3 developed to fulfill that need.

4  
5 The guidelines are designed to ensure that the character of the resources is sustained  
6 well into the future. These guidelines will help to:

- 7 1.) Protect both the natural and cultural resources of the park from adverse  
8 impacts;
- 9 2.) Maintain the character of the Cultural Landscape District, including its buildings,  
10 structures, and contributing landscape features;
- 11 3.) Provide guidance for the introduction of compatible non-historic features within  
12 the landscape district;
- 13 4.) Promote the health and safety of all park occupants, including cabin permittees,  
14 visitors, and park employees;
- 15 5.) Help the NPS and cabin owners manage the properties within the historic district  
16 in a manner that is consistent with park legislation, NPS management policies,  
17 and federal laws and statutes; and
- 18 6.) Aid property users in complying with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for  
19 the Treatment of Historic Properties as they apply to each property.
- 20 7.) Ensure management of non-contributing resources in a manner compatible with  
21 the historic district and where feasible, remove incompatible additions that have  
22 been made over time.

#### 23 24 ASSUMPTIONS

25  
26 Assumptions made in this document are:

- 27  
28 • Cabin sales or transfers may trigger an evaluation of the removal of non-historic  
29 buildings, structures and features.
- 30 • Public visibility is a consideration for all projects.
- 31 • These guidelines apply to all contributing and non-contributing cabins within the  
32 Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.
- 33 • These guidelines apply to both privately owned and government owned  
34 structures.
- 35 • Overall, cabin modifications need to appear from 50 feet away as if they're  
36 replacements in kind (color, texture, material, etc.).

#### 37 38 PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

39  
40 To efficiently and effectively implement these character guidelines, a process for project  
41 submittal is outlined in Appendix J.

For transference of permit or sale of cabin and for upcoming projects, permittees shall submit proposals by completing and submitting the Project Assessment Form (Appendix C) into the Management Assistant for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park. For projects covered under Exempt Undertakings (Appendix I), please complete the Project Assessment Form and submit it (and other forms for exempt undertakings) at the end of the season to the Management Assistant for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park.

## FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

### A. Historic Character of the Landscape District's Contributing Features

The following entries are included to describe the contributing features in the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

#### 1. Circulation

The circulation features of the Mineral King Road include the 15.2 mile road itself, along with its travel lanes, shoulders, turnouts, retaining walls, watering troughs and drainage ditches and culverts. In addition to the Mineral King Road and its associated features, there are numerous small individual or shared driveway spurs and access roads that provide approaches to the permittee cabins. These minor circulation features are either articulated as small driveways or longer access roads that serve several cabins.

#### 2. Mineral King Road

Since its construction, the Mineral King Road has provided the only means of vehicular access to the Mineral King Valley. Destinations off of this narrow, winding road include the Cold Springs and Atwell Mill campgrounds, permittee cabins, numerous trailheads, and the road's terminus in the upper Mineral King Valley. The Mineral King Road is gated and unplowed during the winter months and re-opens following spring melt-off. Most of the 15.2-mile road is paved, although roughly two miles of the upper roadway is unpaved. The many turnouts along the road offer opportunities for motorists to pause and view the surrounding terrain, while larger turnouts and informal dirt parking lots at trailheads provide day-use and overnight parking for hikers and backpackers. These circulation patterns have remained relatively unchanged since the historic period and contribute to the character of the landscape district.

The average width of the road pavement (where the road is paved) is 12 to 15 feet, but it is often as narrow as ten feet and as wide as 20 feet. This irregular road prism, coupled with steep slopes and blind corners, demands that drivers exercise caution and maintain a low speed while traversing the roadway. The road does not have painted centerlines or fog lines.

Paving along the road has occurred incrementally over many decades. Most of the road is paved with a bituminous oil slurry composite (macadam) which likely dates to improvements made to the road by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the 1930's. This oil slurry roadbed has been patched in numerous locations with modern asphalt; indeed several stretches of the roadway have been entirely paved with asphalt. Asphalt was used, since the original road paving technology (macadam) is no longer allowed due to air quality regulations. The two stretches of road that remain unpaved correspond with flatter, higher elevation sections of the road and have been left unpaved because they have not failed, requiring rebuilding. In the past, when sections of the road have been rebuilt they have typically been paved. In the future, as per personally communication with the State Historic Preservation Officer (M. Wayne Donaldson 2009), new sections of road should not be paved, widened or straightened during rebuilding, to ensure the historic character of the roadway is maintained.

Many stretches of the road require cars to yield and pull over onto the shoulder to facilitate the passing of oncoming vehicles. The road passes along a cross slope for most of its length and the most common road prism is the half bench construction, with a cut slope, a ditch, a raised roadbed, and the fill slope, often having a berm along the edge of the fill slope.

Numerous rock cuts were necessary in building the Mineral King Road to navigate the steep and rocky terrain. The rock cuts, in general, are utilitarian and little thought was given to their aesthetics as design features. Rock cuts along the road uniformly have battered rather than vertical slopes. This is largely due to the soft and decomposed nature of much of the rock throughout this area that is too fractured and crumbly to maintain a vertical cut section.

Rock cuts are made through several types of rock. Many are made through fissured granodiorite and have the appearance of a boulder pile. Other rock cuts are made through continuous faces of decomposing granite, which are actively eroding and often have vegetation growing in them. As the majority of the rock cuts along the Mineral King Road date back at least 75 years, the exposed stone has had a chance to weather and become covered with moss, lichens and opportunistic vegetation. This helps the rock cuts blend into the natural landscape.

### 3. Mineral King Road Associated Features

#### a. Turnouts

Turnouts along the Mineral King Road are generally modest in length (less than 100 feet) and have a simple, lens-shaped form. The angle of entrance to and exit from the historic lens-shaped turnouts is typically sharper than a

1 more modern elongated turnout, and requires drivers to slow before leaving  
2 their travel lane. Aside from allowing motorists to stop and enjoy the  
3 scenery, turnouts along this narrow road serve the vital function of enabling  
4 overheating vehicles to pull over and cool off while also allowing slower  
5 vehicles to pull over to let other vehicles pass. The turnouts were historically  
6 unpaved and generally remain this way today, although a few turnouts have  
7 been covered with asphalt during repaving projects. Turnout perimeters  
8 along the Mineral King Road are not delineated by any curbing or guardwalls,  
9 but are usually defined by the vegetation that grows along their periphery or  
10 by the cut/fill slope.

11  
12 b. Retaining Walls

13 The steep topography along the Mineral King Road necessitated frequent  
14 construction of retaining walls. There are 12 documented retaining walls  
15 along the road. These retaining walls are found along the fill side of the road  
16 and are generally associated with culvert outlets. The 12 roadside retaining  
17 walls are simple in design and rather inconspicuous. They are of rubble stone  
18 masonry construction and are typically crudely stacked. These retaining walls  
19 use stones of various sizes and mineral content. There is little evidence that  
20 the stones were tooled at all and the joints between stones are relatively  
21 large and irregular. The retaining walls' length vary from 18 to 148 feet, while  
22 heights vary from 2 to 40 feet. The walls are generally built at a slight batter  
23 that typically ranges from 70 to 80 degrees.

24  
25 c. Drainage Ditches and Culverts

26 The natural topography and hydrology along the road bench and surrounding  
27 area of the Mineral King Road necessitated extensive use of culverts and  
28 drainage ditches to facilitate drainage of rainwater and snowmelt. For most  
29 of the length of the road, runoff from the uphill slopes is collected in an open  
30 ditch on the cut side of the road. This water is then conveyed under the road  
31 through culverts that are placed at regular intervals. Drainage ditches along  
32 the road consist of simple, earthen swales that are typically a few feet deep  
33 and two to three feet wide. The ditches are primarily on the cut slope of the  
34 road but are occasionally used along the fill slope as well. Notably, there are  
35 no curbs used along the road. The pipes used in the culverts along the road  
36 vary in diameter from as small as 10 inches to wider than eight feet.

37  
38 There are 183 documented culverts along the Mineral King Road. These  
39 culverts are very simple in design and are generally inconspicuous. Culvert  
40 construction includes earthen headwalls (112), dry-laid stone headwalls (52)  
41 and mortared stone / concrete (19). Most of the dry-laid stone culverts are  
42 crude in their craftsmanship and are generally composed of a few courses of  
43 medium-sized stones (probably locally procured) that are fitted around the

culvert inlet. No tooling or strong consideration of stone placement is evident in these rough headwalls. All but three of the mortared stone headwalls run along the end of the Mineral King Road, beginning just past Atwell Mill Campground and continuing into Mineral King Valley. These mortared stone headwalls are from 5 to 25 feet in length, 8 to 30 inches in height, and usually about 12 inches thick. The mortared headwalls are often L-shaped in plan view, with the stone headwall seamlessly connecting into the back wall of drop culverts. The stones used in the headwalls are usually rather small, oriented horizontally and are composed of a mixture of granite and schist.

d. Watering Troughs

The four automotive watering troughs along the Mineral King Road are of identical design and presumably constructed during the same year. Although it is unknown exactly when these concrete watering troughs were constructed, they are believed to date back to the 1920s or 1930s and were possibly constructed by the CCC. There were originally redwood troughs in many of the locations where there are now concrete troughs. The concrete troughs are all located along perennial streams which provide them with a year-round supply of water. These troughs were designed to allow cars with overheating engines to stop and refill their radiators before resuming the 6,600 foot climb up to Mineral King Valley. The troughs are of board formed, poured-in-place concrete construction. The concrete troughs have beveled corners along their vertical edges. Despite some minor spalling and cracking, all of the troughs are in good overall condition and are still functional.

4. Access Roads, Driveways, and Trailheads

a. Access Roads

In addition to the Mineral King Road, which provides the primary vehicular access within the area, there are numerous cabin community access roads and driveways within the cultural landscape district. Cabin community access roads and driveways are distinguished from each other by the number of cabins that they serve. Access roads provide vehicular access from the Mineral King Road to multiple cabins. Driveways provide vehicular access from either the Mineral King Road or from a cabin community access road to individual cabins.

There are three documented cabin community access roads within the district; two at East Mineral King and one at West Mineral King. The oldest of these access roads begins at the Eagle/Mosquito Lake parking area and was originally known as Main Street (ca. 1880s). Later, it became known as Pogue Row (ca. 1920s) due to the many members of the Pogue family that built or renovated cabins along the roadway. All of the Mineral King access

roads share a similar design. They are all unpaved dirt roads that have not been improved with a gravel base and are between 7 to ten feet wide.

b. Driveways

All of the permittee cabins and ranger stations within the district are accessed by driveways. These driveways provide vehicular access to cabins and parking for one or more vehicles. The driveways are generally sited a short distance from their intersection with either an access road or the Mineral King Road. Driveways within the district range from 8 to 12 feet wide and are unpaved and do not have a gravel base.

c. Trailheads

There are a small number of trailhead parking areas along the Mineral King Road. Most of the trailheads are marked by signs and offer short-and-long-term parking. Trailheads along the Mineral King Road include the Atwell-Hockett Trail, the Lookout Point Trail, the Paradise Ridge Trail, Sawtooth Peak / Monarch Lakes / Timber Gap Trail, Tar Gap Trail, Farewell Gap / Franklin Pass Trail, and the White Chief / Eagle Lake Trail.

B. Cabin Communities

Most permittee cabins share a Rustic Architectural Style. The cabins are typically utilitarian and rustic. Many were designed and built by the original permittees themselves under the guidance of the Forest Service's "rustic" guidelines. Standard plans and guidelines were published in books and magazines of the 1920s and helped influence the Mineral King cabins. Kit homes were available and the materials were mainly wood and stone with the recommended colors tending to browns, grays, and greens. Most of the cabins in all three Mineral King tracts still exhibit simple rectangular plans. Typical features and additions, including porches, decks, and substantial stone chimneys, are commonplace. Wooden siding, whether board and batten, clapboard, or half log, was almost always used. Roofs tended to be gable ended, and both side and end entrances were used. Cabins are usually approached by unpaved access roads and driveways. Exterior stone steps, retaining walls, and path edges were typical site improvements undertaken around a cabin's periphery. Many cabins have detached outbuildings such as outhouses and storage sheds, usually to the rear of the primary cabin. Common features found around the cabins include fire-rings and clotheslines.

None of the cabins have fenced yards. Additionally, none of the cabins are connected to a municipal electricity grid, so they either generate their own electricity or they do without, being lit by propane, kerosene, and the like.

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## 1. Cabin Cove

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## 2. West Mineral King

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The Cabin Cove tract consists of seven cabins, six contributing wood-framed structures and one non-contributing cabin, all clustered around a curve along the Mineral King Road. These structures have medium pitched wood shingle roofs, vertical board-and-batten siding and stone fireplaces. All six of the contributing cabins date from the 1930s and are still in their original setting and location. Five of the cabins are nearly original in appearance and materials. The original workmanship is evident in the rustic feel of these structures.

The Cabin Cove tract is the smallest of the three cabin communities. A moderate slope with two streambeds defines the location of individual cabin sites. Cabins are located in a linear fashion on either side of the road; two residences are located to the west, downhill from the road, and five sites are located to the east, above the road. The Cabin Cove building sites are generally steeper than those at East Mineral King or West Mineral King.

The cabins within the East and West Mineral King tracts are early examples of a recreation cabin area developed in the National Forests of the southern Sierra Nevada. At West Mineral King, two or three cabins already existed in the early 1920s around what was known as Barton's Camp. The Forest Service laid out an expanded tract just to the west of Barton's Camp and the new tract was quickly occupied by permittees, many of whom had built cabins of similar style by 1930. The West Mineral King tract currently includes a total of 35 cabins. All 35 of the cabins are still in their original location. The 26 structures considered to be contributing elements retain their original materials and appearance.

Most of the structures are rectangular in floor plan and clad in vertical board-and-batten wood siding. Aluminum-framed sliding windows have replaced many of the original windows but the current windows appear to have been selected to match the original fenestrations and have, therefore, not seriously compromised the historic integrity of the structures. Stone chimneys predominate throughout the tract, as do standing seam metal roofs, which are a recent adaptation within the district and which may detract from the district's architectural values. Variations to the materials used on the West Mineral King cabins include corrugated metal and wood shingle roofing as well as wood shingle siding.

The West Mineral King tract is the largest cabin community and has two linear cabin groups separated by the Mineral King Road. The line of cabins east of the road is immediately above the river and the line west of the road is at the base of the steep canyon side wall. Although the higher sites along the canyon wall

are susceptible to avalanche damage, five relatively newer sites have been located even higher up the canyon wall, presumably protected from known avalanche chutes.

The Mineral King Road, which separates the two lines of cabins, serves as a connector and community open space. Local tradition divides the tract into three informal sections:

- the Gate, near the site of a former historic gate, at the mouth of Mineral King Valley;
- Barton's Camp, named for an early cabin builder who grazed cattle in the valley; and
- Faculty Flat, the area surrounding the four cabins of, originally, Los Angeles-based educators.

### 3. East Mineral King

The eastern most of the cabin tracts is East Mineral King, also known historically as Beulah, Dogtown, and Harry's Bend. East Mineral King contains 24 cabins, 23 of which are contributing and one that is non-contributing. The first known Special Use Permit in the Mineral King Valley dates from 1905 when the Forest Service issued Arthur Crowley a permit for a waterline to his hotel in the Beulah Tract. Crowley's hotel no longer exists, it was destroyed in a massive avalanche associated with the San Francisco earthquake of 1906. Crowley's cabin still stands and is owned by the Disney Corporation

Disney purchased several private inholdings in East Mineral King in the 1960s in preparation for a proposed ski resort, which was never constructed. One of Crowley's historic rental cabins, the Honeymoon Cabin, was restored in the 1980s by the Mineral King Preservation Society. It and the land it sits on are owned by the Disney Corporation. This latter cabin is unlocked during summer months and has interpretive information, and historic artifacts on display.

Of the 24 East Mineral King cabins, 21 are clad in vertical board-and-batten siding, just as they have been since they were built. Medium pitched, metal clad roofs predominate among the structures. Wood shingles are the next most commonly used roofing material. Examples of this second style are found at the Crowley Cabin and the Honeymoon Cabin. These two dozen rustic cabins, with their weathered siding and battered roofs, blend into the rugged landscape and natural vegetation of the high sub-alpine valley.

The location of the East Mineral King cabin tract was established well before the Forest Service laid out the subdivision; the area was the location of the early 1870s mining settlement of Beulah. In this case, the Forest Service planners standardized and surveyed the tract, arranging the lots in groups on either side

of the river. At East Mineral King, the lot sizes were originally larger. After 1915, the Forest Service favored half-acre lots, and likely subdivided the pre-existing lots to fit more cabins into the tract. As a result, the spatial organization of East Mineral King today probably owes more to Forest Service planning efforts than to the original layout of the mining town of Beulah.

### C. Landscape Improvements and Outdoor Accessories

Landscape improvements and outdoor accessories are found throughout Mineral King. These improvements and accessories include decks and porches, pathways, retaining walls, signs, and firepits and grills.

#### 1. Decks and porches

The majority of the cabins within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District have a deck, porch, and/or patio. Decks and patios are generally designed for outdoor socializing activities, such as family meals, or larger gatherings of friends and neighbors. These structures tend to stand out and are often, though not always, later additions to the original structure. Porches are generally designed to serve one of two functions: they allow access to the interior of a structure or they provide additional sleeping and sitting space in warm weather. Most porches that were designed as points of entry to a cabin were included in the original design and construction. Through modifications, porches have often become part of the interior of a structure as space needs changed over time.

#### 2. Pathways

All cabins and ranger residences within the district are accessed by a network of pathways. Pathways are typically understated and consist of a dirt trail with minimal improvements, paving, or delineation. These pathways typically extend from the driveway to the primary entrance, with additional pathways leading to other features within the lot, such as outbuildings, firepits and patios.

#### 3. Retaining Walls

Development of the Mineral King Road and its associated ranger stations and cabin communities required substantial regrading of the natural topography. In doing so, many retaining walls were constructed. Retaining walls perform functions such as supporting roadbeds, creating level ground for building foundations, and allowing for gently graded trails and pathways. Many retaining walls within the district are integral components of the historic landscape and date back to the period of significance (1915 – 1942). Historic retaining walls are typically of dry-laid or mortared stone masonry construction with a random coursing of stones.

1        4. Signs

2        Signs are important way-finding, safety, and interpretive elements within the  
3        Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District. Signs within the district include  
4        NPS informational bulletin boards, traffic signs, interpretive waysides and signs  
5        associated with the permit cabins. The signs associated with the permit cabins  
6        often provide the last name of the historic or current occupant, the building's  
7        number, and the year the original cabin was built.

8  
9        5. Firepits and Grills

10       Outdoor fireside recreation is a historic activity at Mineral King. There are  
11       numerous firepits and permanent grills within the landscape district. These  
12       features range from simple depressions ringed with river rock to stone masonry  
13       grills with a large hearth and chimney.

14  
15       D. National Park Service Administrative Facilities

16  
17       Although there has been a formal Federal presence within the Mineral King area since  
18       1890, the most lasting federal improvements date back to the 1930s and the New Deal  
19       era specifically the influence of the CCC. The Atwell Mill and Lookout Point ranger  
20       residences represent the most notable architectural legacies of CCC labor along the  
21       Mineral King Road. They anchor the two ends, of what was then the Park Service portion  
22       of the Mineral King Road, with examples of the NPS rustic architectural style.

23  
24       1. Lookout Point

25       Lookout Point is located just within the western park boundary on a promontory  
26       bench that endows the location with unobstructed sightlines up and down the  
27       East Fork of the Kaweah River Canyon and could be used as a fire lookout.  
28       Lookout Point includes two contributing structures that were built in 1935 -  
29       1936: the ranger residence and the Lookout Point garage; and two non-  
30       contributing structures that were built in the 1990s: the comfort station and the  
31       photovoltaic array. The contributing buildings in this developed area are adobe  
32       structures built by the CCC.

33  
34       These facilities were intended to provide housing for NPS ranger personnel and  
35       to provide a vantage point where wildfires could be spotted for fire suppression  
36       purposes.

37  
38       The finished structure was a one story residence with a living room, bathroom,  
39       and two bedrooms, and pine floors, in the Spanish eclectic style. The location of  
40       this residence reflects the "conservation" value of the Civilian Conservation  
41       Corps; indeed, much of their work involved building fire roads, removing brush  
42       and fighting fires in order to conserve natural resources from the perceived  
43       dangers of fire.

Managers chose adobe as the structural material of the residence and garage because of its fire resistant qualities and the relative ease with which unskilled workers could make the bricks. They also noted that brick making was an ideal activity for fire suppression crews in camp when they had no active fires to fight.

Outside of the Lookout Point ranger residence, there is a wayside exhibit that highlights the solar array behind the Lookout Point ranger residence. Attached to this wayside exhibit is a brass plaque that recognizes the National Register listing of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

## 2. Atwell Mill

The Atwell Mill developed area is located within the Atwell Mill grove of giant sequoias in what used to mark, until 1978, the approximate eastern boundary of Sequoia National Park along the Mineral King Road. In conjunction with Lookout Point to the west, these developed areas provided housing and a physical National Park Service presence along the perimeters of the NPS-administered section of the road.

The Atwell Mill ranger residence was built in 1933-34 by enrollees from the Atwell Mill CCC Camp; the structure was based on drawings Park Service architects modified from those for a building at the Ash Mountain Headquarters Complex. The park obtained lumber from a local mill and CCC enrollees blacksmithed the wrought-iron work for the building. The residence is a one story, gable-ended, clapboard structure with gabled porch over the front door and stone steps leading to the porch, a stone foundation, cedar shingle roof, wood floors, and frame construction.

The land that constitutes the Atwell Mill developed area was part of the J. A. Atwell inholding that was privately owned, and logged at the time of the creation of Sequoia National Park in 1890. The land was privately purchased and donated to the National Park Service in 1915. The historic section of the Atwell Mill developed area includes the CCC-constructed Atwell Mill ranger residence, garage, and root cellar and the 1901 Alles Cabin, the latter being associated with Henry Alles and the logging operations that took place around the turn of the 20th century.

## 3. Ranger Station

The contemporary NPS ranger station and occupies the same land that the 1928 Forest Service ranger station once occupied. The 1928 ranger station was razed following the transfer of land from the Forest Service to the Park Service and the current structure was built in 1984. This newer timber-framed structure was built in the rustic architectural style and has a gabled roof, 1,050 interior square

1 feet of space, and a large front porch. Although the current ranger station is not  
2 historic, the dry-laid stone masonry retaining wall and steps that lead to the  
3 building may date to the 1928 Forest Service ranger station.  
4

## 5 HISTORIC CHARACTER GUIDELINES

6

### 7 E. Guidelines

8

9 Like most homeowner association Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC & R's),  
10 this document provides guidelines to maintaining the Mineral King Road Cultural  
11 Landscape District. In addition, these guidelines provide specific information related  
12 to the maintenance of historic character of the landscape district.  
13

#### 14 1. Buildings and Structures

15 Repairs made to existing cabins should be made in accordance with the  
16 Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties  
17 under the standards for Rehabilitation.  
18

19 Some buildings within the district have been classified as non-contributing  
20 because earlier modifications have altered or obscured their historic fabric or  
21 character. This classification could be re-evaluated if those alterations are  
22 reversed. If substantial repairs are needed to a structure, any non-historic  
23 modifications and additions should be removed at that time. Examples of  
24 substantial repairs include: new foundations or repairs due avalanche, tree, wind  
25 and fire damage. Any such restoration effort must be guided by careful research  
26 and be informed by the standards for Restoration (as paraphrased below). For  
27 the purpose of this document, all structures (contributing or non-contributing)  
28 will be treated as contributing.  
29

#### 30 GUIDELINES:

- 31 a. Modifications made to any building, site, structure, or object within the  
32 district should not substantially alters its historic fabric or introduce non-  
33 historic features or additions.  
34
- 35 b. Cabin permittees should take all necessary steps to properly maintain their  
36 cabins. Failure to maintain a building over time will result in the deterioration  
37 of historic materials, potentially diminishing the historic character of the  
38 building and the district.  
39
- 40 c. When repairs are necessary, the historic character of a property will be  
41 retained and preserved, such that distinctive materials will be retained and  
42 alterations of features, spaces, and spatial relationships will be avoided.  
43

- 1 d. When replacement is necessary due to extensive deterioration, replacement  
2 should be “in kind.” This means all new work should match the original in  
3 material, size, design, color, texture, and in materials. If this is not possible,  
4 the Park’s CRM Team will work with the cabin owner and SHPO to determine  
5 a course of action.  
6

7 2. Exterior Walls

8 The most common exterior wall treatment in Mineral King is board and batten.  
9 These typically consist of wide, vertical, rough-sawn planks with narrow strips of  
10 wood covering the gap between the boards. Many Mineral King cabins are  
11 vertical plank construction, with the planks serving as structural members and  
12 supplying both exterior and interior surfaces. Other cabins in the district are clad  
13 with a variety of wood siding types including shake or shingle, log and horizontal  
14 lapped, clapboard, and shiplap. The rough sawn or hand split character of the  
15 materials used is a large part of the historic character of the cabins and care  
16 should be taken to maintain these textures when repairs are needed.  
17

18 GUIDELINES:

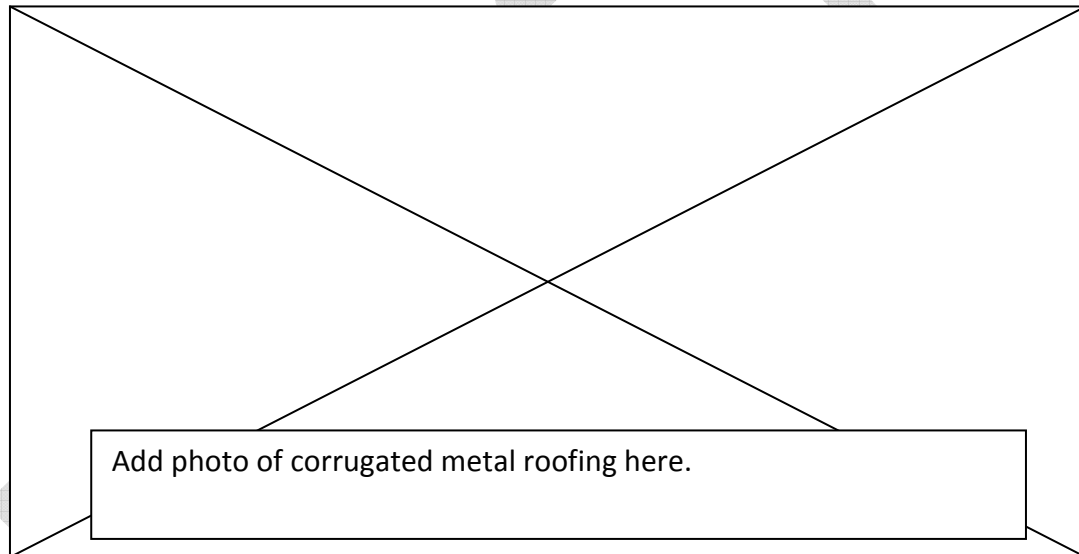
- 19 a. Original siding should be repaired and retained. When sections of siding are  
20 deteriorated beyond repair every effort should be made to replace original  
21 fabric with identical material installed in the identical pattern.  
22
- 23 b. If a structure is clad with rough-sawn wood, replace with rough-sawn wood.  
24 This material can typically be ordered at specialty lumber yards. If every  
25 reasonable effort can be demonstrated to locate appropriate material and  
26 rough-sawn wood is not available, the use of common lumber of the same  
27 dimensions is acceptable.  
28
- 29 c. Replace damaged wooden shakes with shakes of the same size and type of  
30 wood as the original material. When the same species of wood is not  
31 available replace with shakes of similar texture and the same dimensions.  
32 Replace hand split-shake with hand-split shake. Replace sawn shingle with  
33 sawn shingle. The replacement shingles should match the original in size,  
34 coursing, thickness, lap exposure and all other visual qualities.  
35
- 36 d. Replace clapboard planks with milled boards of the same dimensions. The  
37 same standard should be met with lapped or shiplap siding.  
38
- 39 e. When replacing non-historic siding such as plywood, every effort should be  
40 made to determine the material used originally. If possible, replace non-  
41 historic material with a material that matches or approximates the  
42 appearance of the original fabric.  
43

f. Log wall cladding should be replaced with logs of similar species and dimensions.

g. For painted surfaces, non-wood alternatives, such as similarly textured hardiplank, will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

### 3. Roofs

Roof form and detailing are critical elements of a building's historic visual appearance. Roofing materials in the Mineral King Cabin Tracts fall into two basic categories: 1) wood shake/shingle and 2) metal. It is likely most, if not all, roofs were originally wood shake or shingle. The gradual return to non-metal roofs throughout the landscape district will be pursued, the exception being a return to early 20<sup>th</sup> Century (approximately 6 x 8 foot) corrugated metal roofing where such material was the original treatment.



#### GUIDELINES:

- a. Wood roofing should not be replaced with metal. Ideally wood should be replaced in kind, including matching species and type (sawn shingle or split shake). For fire and other safety considerations, substitute materials may be considered if all other visual characteristics can be matched including shake/shingle width, thickness and coursing pattern.
- b. When replacing non-historic roofing, replace with material that matches or approximates the original roofing. Original roof material may be determined by studying old photographs and by examining the building. Earlier wood roofing often remains under current metal roofing. Even if shakes or shingles

1 have been removed, the spacing of historic sheathing can indicate previous  
2 shake/shingle exposure and patterning.

3  
4 c. When repairing a historic metal roof, retain as much of the original material  
5 as possible. When replacement is unavoidable replace, with metal matching  
6 all visual aspects, such as seam type, spacing, and width.

7  
8 d. When replacement of the entire roof structure is needed due to collapse, the  
9 original roof pitch and eave over-hang and detailing such as exposed rafter  
10 tails must be retained. Every effort should be made to retain as much of the  
11 original roof framing and sheathing as possible.

#### 12 13 4. Windows

14 Windows are considered to be the “eyes of a building” and contribute  
15 substantially to the historic character of a structure. Most of the windows in the  
16 Mineral King cabins have wood frames and sashes. There are a variety of styles  
17 in use including sliding, double hung, single hung, fixed, and wood casement.  
18 Some windows have simple single panes in fixed frames, while others have  
19 multiple panes.

20  
21 The original wood framed windows in some cabins have been replaced with  
22 aluminum or vinyl framed replacements, substantially changing the historic  
23 character of the building. The gradual return to wood framed windows will be  
24 promoted.

#### 25 26 GUIDELINES:

27 a. Original window sashes and framing should be retained and restored. Repair  
28 window frames and sashes by patching, piecing-in, consolidating, or  
29 otherwise reinforcing them using recognized preservation methods.

30  
31 b. If aluminum or vinyl framed replacement windows are present, the frames  
32 should be painted a color from the approved color palette (see Appendix D).  
33 Preferably, replace these windows with wood windows that match the  
34 original windows.

35  
36 c. If replacing windows that are beyond repair, always match the material,  
37 dimensions, operating style, and number of panes and pane configuration of  
38 the original windows.

39  
40 d. Energy efficiency can be improved by re-caulking, replacing or installing  
41 weather-stripping or by installing storm windows on the inside of the cabins.  
42 These measures provide similar energy saving benefits to replacement  
43 windows without damaging the historic integrity of the cabin or the

1 associated environmental impact of window disposal (e.g., lead-based paint  
2 residue).

4 5. Doors

5 Doors on cabins have a variety of styles from rough, handmade, wood slabs to  
6 more refined designs. The typical door of the Mineral King cabins were built is  
7 the 5-panel wood door with 5 horizontal raised panels in a heavy frame. Other  
8 door styles have wood-framed glass panes in the upper half of the door and a  
9 solid or raised wood panel in the lower half. Some doors are constructed of  
10 simple board-and-batten siding designed to match the exterior siding on the  
11 cabin while others are simple slabs or planks joined together and hung vertically.

12 GUIDELINES:

- 13 a. Retain and repair original doors.
- 14
- 15
- 16 b. When replacing a door that is beyond repair, use doors that are constructed
- 17 of the same material and with the same design dimensions and paneling
- 18 pattern as the original.
- 19
- 20 c. Non-historic doors should be replaced with doors matching or approximating
- 21 the original doors. If no documentation of the original doors exists, select a
- 22 style common in the district that is compatible with the design of the cabin.
- 23
- 24 d. Doors will be stained or painted to match the original color.
- 25

26 6. Shutters

27 Shutters are an important visual and functional element of the cabins in Mineral  
28 King. Historic shutters are made of solid wood boards and are designed to  
29 protect the windows and doors of a cabin when unoccupied. The three most  
30 common types of mountings are; side hinged, top hinged and simple hung types  
31 that are taken down when not in use. Shutters are generally painted or stained  
32 in colors that match either the trim or walls of a cabin.

33

34 GUIDELINES:

- 35 a. Original wood shutters should be repaired and retained.
- 36
- 37 b. If shutters have deteriorated beyond repair, replacement shutters should be
- 38 constructed of the same material, dimensions and paneling pattern as the
- 39 original.
- 40
- 41 c. When installing shutters on a cabin that currently does not have shutters, the
- 42 new shutters should match shutters that existed historically. If no

documentation of original shutters exists, new shutters must be compatible with the style, function and color of others in the district.

- d. Plywood is an inappropriate material for shutters due to its appearance and its tendency to deteriorate when the edges are exposed to weather. Plywood should not be used for new shutters and existing plywood shutters should be replaced with appropriate board styles.

#### 7. Chimneys and Stovepipes

The original chimneys on Mineral King cabins are made of mortared, native stone. The stones and the patterns used vary with individual builders. Some used flat stones in layers while others used larger chunks of stone with small pieces to fill in gaps. Many of the chimneys are topped with lengths of iron or steel stovepipe designed to extend the chimney a safe distance above the roofline. A number of cabins do not have external chimneys but rely on metal stovepipes that pass through the roof or a wall from inside the structure.

##### GUIDELINES:

- a. When rebuilding a damaged chimney, the original appearance should be maintained or restored. Rebuild a stone fireplace with as much of the original stone as possible and use only similar stone to replace missing materials and portions of the chimney.
- b. Restore a damaged chimney to the design and appearance of the original. For example, when rebuilding a stone chimney that has a later, non-historic red brick section, replace the brick with stone or face the brick with stone that resembles the original chimney materials.
- c. When repairing either a stone or brick chimney the new mortar should match the original mortar in lime composition, joint size, color, and all other visual qualities. NOTE: Hard Portland cement mortar expands and contracts at a different rate than stone or brick and can cause these materials to crack and deteriorate rapidly, therefore it should be avoided.
- d. When replacing damaged or unsafe stovepipe use pipe material that matches or closely resembles the original in length, diameter and appearance. Bright shiny metal finishes should not be used. Metal with a flat black finish is acceptable. An alternative that would maintain a higher level of historic character would be to cover the entire visible length of new pipe with an outer casing that resembles the more rustic (rough and rusted) iron style of the original stovepipe.

- 1 e. Spark arresters in a compatible design should be added to flues for wood  
2 burning appliances.  
3

4 8. Foundations

5 There are two major types of foundations in use in the Mineral King tracts:  
6 native stone and post-and-pier. Stone foundations are either dry-laid (with no  
7 mortar to bind the stones together) or mortared stone. Post-and-pier uses  
8 either a stone or a formed block of concrete to support a wood beam or post.  
9

10 GUIDELINES:

- 11 a. Always retain as much of the original foundation as possible while preserving  
12 the integrity of the structure.  
13  
14 b. If it is necessary to replace a failing foundation, replace with the same type of  
15 foundation as the existing or original foundation.  
16  
17 c. Retain as much of the original enclosure material as possible and match any  
18 new material required to the existing material.  
19  
20 d. When rebuilding stone foundations reuse the existing stones. If additional  
21 stone is needed use stone that matches the existing stone, acquired from  
22 approved NPS sources (Appendix H).  
23  
24 e. If a stone foundation must be replaced by a concrete or concrete block  
25 foundation for structural stability, use existing stone to apply a veneer of  
26 stone in order to simulate the appearance of the original foundation.  
27  
28 f. If digging is required, prior to work, contact SEKI Park Management, to  
29 ensure archeological resources are not impacted.  
30

31 9. Paints and Stains

32 Traditionally, the cabin owners have painted their structures in colors that  
33 blended with or complimented the surrounding environment. These colors were  
34 generally browns and dark greens with some reddish hues used occasionally.  
35 The cabins in Mineral King remain true to this general plan with light and dark  
36 shades of brown or green paint predominating. Other finishes found on the  
37 cabins there are also some reddish stains and many structures maintain a natural  
38 wood or oiled/varnished appearance.  
39

40 GUIDELINES:

- 41 a. All structures within the district should be painted and stained in their  
42 original historic color or in colors selected from the approved palette listed in  
43 Appendix D.

- b. Historic colors can be determined by careful paint chip analysis. Paint samples should be taken from protected surfaces that are likely to retain original paint and less likely to have faded.
- c. Testing for lead-based paint should be undertaken before any scraping or sanding and proper safety precautions should be taken. See Appendix E for additional information regarding lead-based paint.

NOTE: When preparing a historic structure for refinishing, it is recommended that you do not use sandblasting, high-power water blasting or washing and heat (even from a hot air gun) because these methods can damage wood and masonry surfaces and can scorch wood and release toxic lead fumes

#### F. Treatment for Buildings, Structures and Objects

As repairs and replacement are proposed, the “features” which define individual buildings, structures, or objects will be brought into conformity with these character guidelines (see the Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Resources and definitions in Appendix A).

##### 1. Decks, Porches and Patios

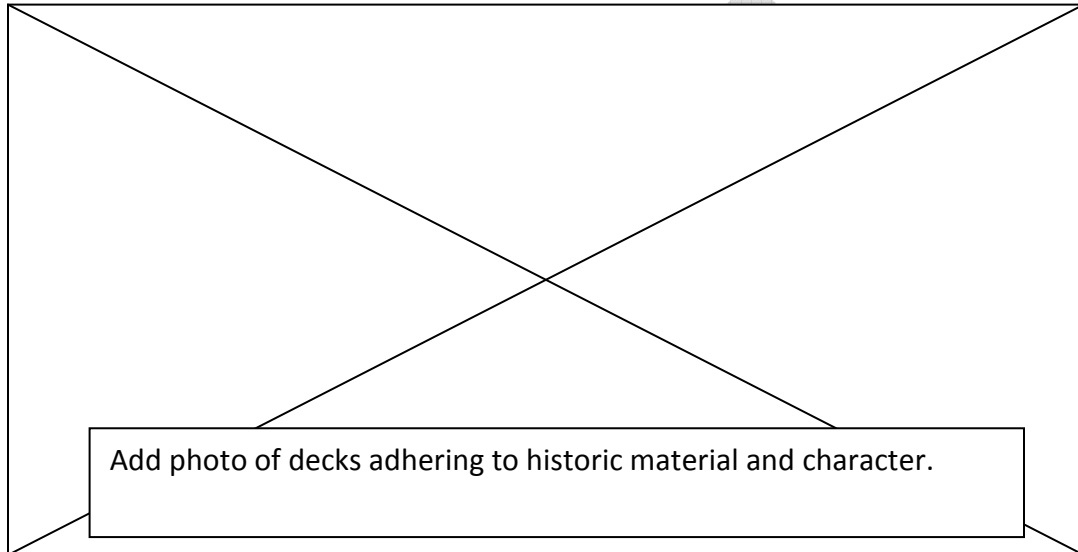
The majority of the cabins within the cultural landscape district have a deck, porch, and/or patio. Decks and patios are generally designed for outdoor socializing activities, such as, simple family meals or larger gatherings of friends and neighbors. These structures tend to visually dominate the area where they are located and are often, though not always, later additions to the original structure.

For the purposes of this document, a deck is an above-grade, exposed platform that is attached to the primary cabin and typically constructed of lumber. A patio is a platform, typically built of stone or concrete, that is built at grade and can be either attached to or detached from the primary cabin. Porches are generally designed to serve one of two functions: they are designed to allow access to the interior of a structure or they provide additional sleeping and sitting space in warm weather. Most porches that were designed as points of entry to a cabin were included in the original design and construction. Through modifications, porches have often become part of the interior of a structure as space needs changed over time. For the purposes of this document, a porch is an enclosed or partially enclosed platform that is attached to and an integral part of the primary cabin.

#### GUIDELINES:

##### a. Decks

- i. If replacement of historic materials is necessary, then the replaced material should be of like material and dimensions. For example, rough-cut 2x6 redwood decking should be replaced with rough-cut 2x6 redwood decking. Do not use a different type of wood or dimension of wood.
- ii. New decks will be attached to the primary cabin and must be constructed in a manner that has minimal impact on the cabin's historic material and character.



- iii. Decks should be designed to minimize their imposition within the landscape district. This goal can be accomplished by building the deck closer to the ground and on the "back side" of a building. Associated railings should be designed to have minimal visual intrusion.
- iv. All decks must use materials that are rustic in appearance and that are appropriate within the District, such as rough-cut wood and post-and-pier construction. Decking will meet park sustainability goals and standards (On non-contributing buildings, alternatives to wood can be used if they meet these sustainability standards).
- v. Decks will not be covered or fully enclosed.
- vi. New decks are limited in size not to exceed 50 percent of a historic cabin's footprint. This goal applies to non-historic decks as well, in that, if and when they need to be repaired they should be brought into conformance with this size limitation.

1           b. Porches:

2           i. No new porches will be added to existing buildings or structures.

3  
4           ii. Replacement porches will fit within previous porch footprints.

5  
6           c. Patios (and canopies):

7           i. No new patios are allowed.

8  
9           ii. No canopies are allowed.

10  
11       2. Outbuildings

12  
13       In addition to the primary cabin, many recreation residence lots have associated  
14       outbuilding(s). Non-historic outbuildings shall be removed from the landscape over  
15       time to reflect the original 1923 Forest Service permit language.

16  
17       GUIDELINES:

18       a. Historic contributing outbuildings that have lost integrity should be restored  
19       to their historic appearance. Potentially contributing outbuildings include:  
20       outhouses, storage sheds and wood sheds.

21  
22       b. Non-historic outbuildings (e.g. guest cabins and sheds) shall be removed over  
23       time, consistent with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.

24  
25       c. Existing outbuildings will not be expanded.

26  
27       d. New outbuildings may be authorized by the NPS if they are needed to  
28       support utility systems that require a structure that cannot be incorporated  
29       within a main structure. New construction should be avoided. Adapting an  
30       existing rustic outbuilding should be pursued whenever possible.

1       3. Retaining Walls  
2

3           GUIDELINES:

- 4       a. All potentially historic (the period of significance is from 1915 to 1942)  
5           retaining walls shall be preserved, shall not be altered without written  
6           approval from the Superintendent, and should retain their original size and  
7           footprint.  
8  
9       b. No new terraces or retaining walls will be constructed; exceptions, by written  
10           approval of the Superintendent may be granted for the protection of  
11           resources and/or health and safety issues using historically appropriate  
12           materials.  
13  
14       c. Terracing of slopes will be avoided. At the transfer of cabin ownership or  
15           permit transference, existing terraces should be removed over time in  
16           consultation with the NPS, if such terraces do not serve to protect resources  
17           or meet health and safety needs.  
18

19       4. Rocks, Boulders and Gravel  
20

21           GUIDELINES:

- 22       a. Use of rocks (cobble-sized) and boulders as design features should emphasize  
23           naturalistic blending with the surrounding area and should not stand out as  
24           design features. The introduction of new rock or boulder features must be  
25           approved in advance by the NPS.  
26  
27       b. It is prohibited for cabin permittees (or other visitors) to gather rocks or  
28           boulders on park lands. If stone material is needed, the permittee must  
29           consult with the NPS regarding the use of approved stone, sourced  
30           exclusively from local Sierran quarries (Appendix H). In such instances, any  
31           stone imported to the district must be chosen to best match the character of  
32           the existing stone found within the immediate vicinity of a given cabin  
33           community.  
34  
35       c. Stone from outside sources will be considered on a case-by-case basis and  
36           can only be brought in if the material can be certified as being weed-free, or  
37           is acquired from an NPS-approved stone source (see Appendix H).  
38  
39       d. No gravel will be used for trails, driveways, paths and landscaping  
40           ornamentation.  
41  
42

1       5. Fences and Hedges  
2

3       In general, fences and hedges are considered to be at odds with recreation-oriented  
4       public land. They break up the open character of the landscape and provide a  
5       misleading sense of exclusion and privacy on public lands.  
6

7       GUIDELINES:

- 8       a. Any fences and hedges at Mineral King should be removed from the  
9       landscape, and no new fences shall be permitted.  
10  
11       b. Fences and hedges will not be installed to obscure utility items in the  
12       landscape, such as propane tanks. Rather, these items should be sited in  
13       inconspicuous locations using natural topography, rock outcrops, and  
14       existing vegetation, to hide or obscure the items' presence.  
15

16       6. New Construction

17       In general, no new recreational cabins or outbuildings will be constructed by  
18       permittees within the district. Exceptions include a permitted cabin that is  
19       obliterated or damaged beyond repair during a natural disaster (e.g., fire, avalanche,  
20       or flood), after which, the permittee of record may request permission to rebuild  
21       their cabin. The new cabin must maintain the original cabin's form and character.  
22       The new cabin shall be constructed in a manner and location that will bring it into  
23       compliance with current health and safety standards and appropriate building  
24       codes. By regulation (43.CRF 21) the cabin reconstruction will be completed within  
25       two years.  
26

27       If new development is necessary for NPS administrative functions, the following  
28       guidelines will be followed. These guidelines are adapted from Architectural  
29       Character Guidelines: Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, pages 34 and 41  
30       (Appendix J).  
31

32       GUIDELINES:

- 33       a. When siting buildings on uneven terrain, grading should be minimized by  
34       either building the foundation into the existing topography or by siting the  
35       building on a raised platform with post and pier foundation.  
36  
37       b. Look for the natural amenities of the site when siting new buildings. Such  
38       places have a very special sense of space, view, feel, or landscape feature.  
39  
40       c. Buildings should never occupy and hence eliminate a site's best parts. They  
41       should be placed in secondary positions in relation to natural features such  
42       as stands of trees, geological formations, and bodies of water.  
43

- d. The site must be assessed for its capacity to absorb new construction. The integrity of the natural landscape should regulate the density of development. Buildings should be seen among tree masses and geological features as an integral part of the natural scene.
- e. Any new buildings within the landscape district should respond to, and be compatible with, the area's existing built environment, particularly the area's historic features.
- f. Buildings should have a rustic character. Rustic buildings should have a horizontal emphasis in order to help blend with the natural environment. Heavily shadowed roof overhangs, horizontally patterned wall elements, and rustic lower walls following the natural grade all work towards this goal. Vertical elements such as masonry chimneys, structural frames, and major wall openings are secondary elements which lend a visual counterpoint.

#### G. Treatment for Outdoor Accessories and Features

##### 1. Fireplaces, Firepans and Grills

###### GUIDELINES:

- a. Portable systems such as firepans, fireplaces, and grills that can be disassembled and stored when not in use, are allowed.
- b. A single fixed fire feature, such as a firepit or grill, compatible with the parks' architectural character guidelines is allowed.
- c. The NPS will approve any new firerings, or firepits prior to construction.
- d. Fire features such as firepits and grills, should be no more than 30 feet from a cabin. Such features will be located in a manner that minimizes hazards to buildings, structures, and wildland vegetation (e.g. an area free of overhanging branches).

##### 2. Hot tubs, Gazebos, Outdoor Seating Areas, Picnic Tables, and such

###### GUIDELINES:

- a. No fixed shelters are allowed, such as gazebos.
- b. In general, hot tubs are at odds with the landscape's rustic character, but will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Hot tub's will not drain into wetlands and streams. The affect of wastewater and chemicals on natural resources will be considered.

- c. Permanent (fixed) picnic tables or seating areas are not allowed.
- d. When locating picnic tables, do not regrade or disturb the ground surface.
- e. Temporary seating (e.g., lawn chairs and hammocks) is allowed provided that it requires no permanent infrastructure and is removed from sight and stored by the end of the summer season (i.e., road closure).

### 3. Recreation Areas and Equipment Installations

#### GUIDELINES:

- a. Temporary recreation equipment is allowed provided that it requires no permanent infrastructure and that it is removed prior to the end of the summer season (i.e., road closure).
- b. Activities that alter the character of the landscape by requiring installation of permanent outdoor infrastructure or grading are not allowed.
- c. Do not affix temporary recreational equipment items to natural features (shrubs, trees, stone, etc.) with bolts, nails, or similar hardware.

### 4. Clotheslines

#### GUIDELINES:

- a. Clotheslines must be temporary in nature and should be sited so that they are not easily viewed from the Mineral King Road.

### 5. Tarpaulins

#### GUIDELINES:

- a. All tarpaulins used within the landscape district must be dark, earth tone colors, such as brown and black, to help them blend into the landscape. (i.e., blue, white and clear tarps should not be used because of their strong visual impact within the district).

### H. Pets and Wildlife Attractants

#### a. Wildlife Attractants

Wildlife attractants include bird feeders, salt licks, birdbaths, and birdhouses and are prohibited. In National Parks, it is against the law (36 CFR 2.2) to provide artificial habitat or food sources for wildlife.

## 1 GUIDELINES:

- 2 i. Wildlife attractants are uniformly prohibited within the landscape  
3 district. Any existing wildlife attractants must be removed.  
4  
5 ii. Unattended or unleashed pets (e.g. cats and dogs) are prohibited for all  
6 park visitors, including permittees. Additionally, pet food must not be  
7 left out or unattended.  
8

## 9 I. Food Storage

## 10 GUIDELINES:

- 11  
12  
13 i. Permittees and visitors must abide by the food storage regulations found  
14 at 36CFR 2.10. The superintendent may designate all or a portion of a  
15 park area where food, lawfully taken fish or wildlife, garbage, and  
16 equipment used to cook or store food must be kept sealed in a vehicle, or  
17 in a camping unit that is constructed of solid, non-pliable material, or  
18 shall be stored as otherwise designated. Violation of this restriction is  
19 prohibited. This restriction does not apply to food that is being  
20 transported, consumed, or prepared for consumption. Similarly, outdoor  
21 kitchens and appliances, such as refrigerators, are prohibited.  
22  
23 ii. Secure food and garbage in such a manner that will prevent wildlife  
24 access. Food and garbage should not be stored in cabins that are not  
25 capable of preventing bears and other wildlife from entering and  
26 accessing these attractants.  
27  
28 iii. Food and garbage must be stored in secured, hard-sided, animal-proof  
29 containers. Containers should be kept in a location, within cabins, so that  
30 they do not diminish the historic character of the landscape district.  
31  
32 iv. Permittees are responsible for removing all garbage from their permitted  
33 cabins and disposing of it in appropriate places. Park garbage receptacles  
34 intended for visitor use shall not be used by Permittees for disposal of  
35 garbage generated during cabin use and recreation.  
36

## 37 J. Treatments for Local Cabin Areas

38 This language is intended to reflect a CC&R's approach for maintaining the historic  
39 character of the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.  
40

## 41 1. Planters and Planting (NPS)

42  
43 The following guidelines are for use by NPS personnel.

1  
2 Park visitors, including permittees, are prohibited from manipulating vegetation  
3 including, but not limited to, planting (in ground or potted), pruning, and  
4 trimming.

5  
6 GUIDELINES:

7 a. Only native plants shall be used for landscape improvement or revegetation  
8 projects within the landscape district.

9  
10 b. Plantings should mimic the natural density of native plants.

11  
12 c. Planting of trees should factor in long-term maintenance issues, including  
13 proximity to buildings and shading potential.

14  
15 d. All exotic and invasive species are prohibited within the park.

16  
17 2. Hazard Tree Identification and Removal

18  
19 Hazard tree removal will follow the Mineral King Hazard Tree Standard Operating  
20 Procedures (Appendix F). This Standard Operating Procedure is under  
21 development.

22  
23 GUIDELINES:

24 a. Permittees are requested to notify the NPS of any suspected hazardous trees  
25 associated with their cabin.

26  
27 b. It will be the responsibility of the National Park Service to inspect the tree(s)  
28 and the area of concern and advise permittees if tree removal from cabin  
29 sites or access ways is approved. The National Park Service will arrange for  
30 the removal of hazard trees at permittee cost.

31  
32 c. Tree maintenance may not be performed by permittees.

33  
34 With the following exception:

35  
36 3. Hazard Fuels Identification and Removal within 30 Feet of Cabins

37  
38 Brush and saplings can be removed. No live vegetation over four feet in height  
39 should be cut without prior NPS approval.

## 1 GUIDELINES:

- 2 a. In order to protect buildings and structures from wildland fires and to  
3 provide for firefighter safety, permittees shall maintain a 30 foot defensive  
4 space around their cabins.  
5  
6 b. Permittees shall clean roofs and grounds within the 30 foot defensive space  
7 around their cabins of leaves, needles, and other dead and down plant  
8 material.  
9  
10 c. Brush and saplings can be removed within the 30 foot defensive space. No  
11 live vegetation over four feet in height should be cut without prior NPS  
12 approval.  
13

## 14 4. Irrigation Ditches and Other Watering Systems

## 15 GUIDELINES:

- 16 a. Surface or groundwater may not be extracted outside of NPS permit  
17 conditions. Water rights are not conveyed with the issuing or renewal of a  
18 permit.  
19  
20  
21 b. Irrigation is not in keeping with the historic character of the landscape  
22 district and is not allowed.  
23

## 24 5. Exterior Signs

## 25 GUIDELINES:

- 26 a. NPS interpretive and traffic signs shall follow established NPS sign standards,  
27 will have a minimal presence in the landscape.  
28  
29  
30 b. Historic (1915 – 1942) signs within the district should be evaluated as a  
31 contributing “object” and should be retained or replaced in kind, if needed.  
32  
33 c. As originally prescribed by the Forest Service, permittees are allowed one  
34 sign to identify their respective cabins. Signs should include the current  
35 owner’s surname and / or cabin number on a rustic, routed wooden sign.  
36 The scale of the signs must be appropriate to the district’s historic character.  
37  
38 d. New signs shall have a maximum size of 18” x 8” x 2”. Accepted lettering will  
39 be black, white, or earth tone colors, and 2.5 to 4 inches in height.  
40  
41 e. The preferred location of signs will be on the front façade of a cabin,  
42 generally above, or to either side of, the front door.  
43

1 f. Painting or carving signs on natural features is prohibited.

2  
3 g. Posting of additional signs, other than those noted in section “c” above, is  
4 prohibited.

5  
6 6. Landscape Ornaments

7  
8 GUIDELINES:

9 a. Landscape ornaments are at odds with the park setting and are prohibited  
10 (e.g., gnomes, sports flags, whirligigs, statuary, and wind chimes).

11  
12 K. Treatments for Access and Transportation Features

13  
14 1. Mineral King Road (within NPS boundaries)

15  
16 GUIDELINES:

17 a. The narrow, winding low speed (5 – 15 mph), rustic nature of the Mineral  
18 King Road is a character-defining feature which should be preserved.

19  
20 b. The road’s irregularly surfaced, non-striped road prism is likewise a  
21 distinctive, character-defining feature and should be preserved.

22  
23 c. There are no historic or contemporary guardwalls along the Mineral King  
24 Road corridor and none should be added.

25  
26 d. This road does not meet current design standards / guidelines and likely  
27 never will, if the historic character of the road is to be maintained.

28  
29 e. If needed for future stabilization, it is preferred to place drylaid / rustic  
30 stone retaining walls on the fill side of the road cut.

31  
32 f. The road’s unpaved, curb-less, earthen swales should be retained.

33  
34 g. The road’s earthen or stone masonry culvert headwalls should be retained.

35  
36 2. Access Roads

37  
38 GUIDELINES:

39 a. Access roads shall be preserved and maintained as narrow (less than 10 feet  
40 in width), single lane roads that retain their rustic character.

41  
42 b. Access roads shall not be improved with paving or a gravel base.

- 1 c. Maintenance responsibility for access roads within the district shall be  
2 retained by the NPS.  
3

4 3. Cabin Driveways and Parking  
5

6 GUIDELINES:

- 7 a. Driveways shall retain their narrow (8 - 12 feet) width.  
8  
9 b. Driveways shall be limited to the minimum length required to provide  
10 reasonable vehicular access to cabins and driveways shall not wrap around  
11 cabins.  
12  
13 c. Driveways that have evolved beyond the need for reasonable access shall be  
14 downsized and the impacted land will be restored and naturalized, in  
15 consultation with the NPS.  
16  
17 d. Driveways will remain rustic and shall not be improved with paving or a  
18 gravel base.  
19  
20 e. Maintenance responsibility for driveways will be by their respective cabin  
21 permittees, with guidance provided by the NPS.  
22  
23 f. New driveways or expansions of existing driveways must be approved, in  
24 writing, by the NPS.  
25  
26 g. Parking should be located on the flattest available land to minimize the need  
27 for grading. When grading is deemed necessary by the NPS, cuts and fills  
28 must be kept to a minimum. The construction and maintenance of approved  
29 grading is the responsibility of a given permittee.  
30  
31 h. Parking is limited to 3 vehicles per cabin. All parking of vehicles must be  
32 located within the driveway and parking areas of a given cabin, sufficient to  
33 maintain safe public use of the Mineral King Road.  
34  
35 i. There are no attached or detached garages or carports within the cabin  
36 communities and none shall be built.  
37  
38 j. Pickup-campers, trailers, tent trailers, and motorhomes may be parked  
39 temporarily on a given permittee lot. The use of recreation vehicles as guest  
40 homes is prohibited.  
41  
42

1       4. Trailheads (NPS)

2

3       GUIDELINES:

4       a. Trailheads along Mineral King Road should be rustic in character.

5

6       b. They should include a graded, identifiable parking area.

7

8       c. Signs or trail markers should be consistent with the rustic nature of the  
9       district.

10

11       5. Trails and Pathways

12

13       GUIDELINES:

14       a. Trails

15           i. There is one formal trail in the Historic District: Cold Springs  
16           Campground Trail. The design and dimensions of pathways dating  
17           from the district's period of significance (1915 – 1942) should be  
18           retained. Trails should not be reduced or expanded in width or  
19           length. Otherwise, trails maintenance and repair shall follow  
20           Griswold 1996 ("A Handbook on Trail Building and Maintenance for  
21           National, State and Location Natural Resources Managing Agencies").

22

23       b. Pathways within Cabin Communities

24           i. The design and dimensions of pathways dating from the district's  
25           period of significance (1915-1942) should be retained. Pathways  
26           should not be reduced or expanded in width or length.

27

28           ii. Types of materials should not be changed in the repair of potentially  
29           historic pathways.

30

31           iii. Pathways shall not have formal edge delineations.

32

33           iv. Pathways shall not be paved or improved with gravel.

34

35           v. If a cabin permittee or family member has a documented disability,  
36           cabin access may be made accessible within the provision of the  
37           Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). To the greatest extent  
38           possible, ADA-related modifications should be designed using  
39           materials and dimensions that help them blend into the landscape  
40           district. Such modifications shall also be constructed so that, at a later  
41           time, they can be easily removed without damaging a cabin's historic  
42           fabric.

43

- 1                   vi.    The design of ADA-related modifications, including material types and  
2                   sources, must be approved, in writing, by NPS.

3  
4       6. Spontaneous and Unofficial Paths

5  
6       Undesignated “social” trails affect sensitive resources and can increase erosion  
7       and the presence of exotic plants. Off-trail hiking, and use of social trails in the  
8       park, extend the amount of trampling beyond designated trails, directly  
9       impacting vegetation. Soil compaction in these areas inhibits the ability of  
10      vegetation to regrow.

11  
12      GUIDELINES:

- 13      a. Only constructed paths that facilitate access between cabins and cabin  
14      owners’ private property will be allowed. All other constructed paths will be  
15      removed within a time frame yet to be identified.  
16      b. Please use documented trails, paths, and access roads. Avoid resource  
17      damage and do not use unauthorized social trails.

18  
19   L. Treatments for Utilities

20  
21    The National Park Service does not anticipated providing or establishing any  
22    community / municipal utility systems, with the exception of the current water  
23    supply arrangement in the West Mineral King area. Any treatments for utilities  
24    related to the landscape district shall follow the California Building Standards  
25    Commission’s 2007 California Historical Building Code, California Code of Regulations,  
26    Title 24, Part 8, specifically Chapter 8-9 on mechanical, plumbing and electrical  
27    requirements.

28  
29    1. Septic and Wastewater

30  
31    Septic and wastewater guidelines are beyond the scope of this document. As  
32    projects related to this topic are anticipated, keep in mind the considerations  
33    below as you submit proposals.

34  
35    An inventory of “as built” septic and wastewater system for each privately  
36    owned and federally operated septic and wastewater system in the District shall  
37    be completed as soon as possible. Each septic and wastewater system shall be  
38    individually evaluated relative to compliance with applicable health and safety  
39    codes and impact on park resources.

40  
41    CONSIDERATIONS:

- 42    a. A comprehensive, individual cabin inventory of septic and wastewater  
43    systems needs to be completed. Each system will then be individually

1 evaluated on how to maintain health and safety codes and protect park  
2 visitors and resources.

3  
4 b. All sewage systems will be upgraded to be in compliance with current septic  
5 standards, at the cabin permittees expense. Repair and installation of septic  
6 systems must include a plan for review and approval by the appropriate NPS  
7 and County offices.

8  
9 c. Cabin permittees are responsible for any approved individual system's  
10 maintenance and associated costs.

11  
12 d. All excavations for septic repair or installation should adhere to the current  
13 International Plumbing Code.

14  
15 e. Installation of septic systems should minimize impacts to the visual character  
16 of the landscape district. Disposal of any excess dirt or soil from excavation  
17 must be approved in writing by the NPS.

## 18 19 2. Water Storage and Delivery

20  
21 Water storage and delivery guidelines are beyond the scope of this document.  
22 As projects related to this topic are anticipated, keep in mind the considerations  
23 below as you submit proposals

24  
25 An inventory of "as built" water acquisition, storage and delivery system for each  
26 privately owned and federally operated water system in the District shall be  
27 completed as soon as possible. Each water system shall be individually  
28 evaluated relative to compliance with applicable health and safety codes and  
29 impact on park resources.

### 30 31 CONSIDERATIONS:

32 a. Note: A comprehensive individual cabin inventory of water systems needs to  
33 be completed. Each system will then be individually evaluated on how to  
34 maintain health and safety codes and to protect and maintain park  
35 resources.

36  
37 b. Surface or groundwater may not be extracted outside of NPS permit  
38 conditions.

39  
40 c. Irrigation is at odds with the landscape district and is prohibited.

41

- d. New development will follow guidelines on proximity to wetlands and streams from the Mineral King Comprehensive Management Plan. (this may already be defined in regulation. Need to check).
- e. With the exception of existing features (such as headwalls and culverts), streams should remain unobstructed, and contain no built features.
- f. Streams shall not be altered by constructing pools, catchment basins, or water intake areas.
- g. Cabin permittees are responsible for any approved individual system's maintenance and associated costs.
- h. Household water systems must be upgraded to be in compliance with health and safety codes. Repair or installation of water systems must be approved in writing by the NPS. Such repairs or installations are the responsibility of the cabin permittees.
- i. Installation of water systems should minimize impacts to the visual character of the landscape district.
- j. All excavations for water system repair or improvements will require permitting through all appropriate local, NPS, state and federal agencies. Monitoring of ground-disturbance may be required.

### 3. Trash Disposal and Recycling

#### GUIDELINES:

- a. Garbage must be secured in such a manner so as to prevent wildlife access. Garbage should not be stored in cabins which are not capable of preventing bears and other wildlife from gaining access to the garbage.
- b. Garbage must be stored in secured, hard-sided, animal-proof containers. Containers should be kept in a location, within cabins, so that they do not diminish the historic character of the landscape district.
- c. Cabin permittees are responsible for removing all garbage from their permitted cabins and disposing of it in appropriate places. Park garbage receptacles intended for visitor use shall not be used by Permittees for disposal of garbage generated during cabin use and recreation.

### 4. Energy Storage (including propane tanks and firewood)

1  
2 a. Propane Tanks

3 Propane tanks, though a contemporary intrusion into the landscape district,  
4 should not be readily visible to the public. Propane tanks should be sited such  
5 that they are not readily visible from the primary circulation routes or  
6 destinations for visitors, including the Mineral King Road and the numerous trails  
7 in the area.  
8

9 GUIDELINES:

- 10 i. Energy storage should not be readily seen, smelled or heard.  
11  
12 ii. Tanks shall be minimally-sized for one season's use and must be sited to  
13 meet code setbacks.  
14  
15 iii. Tanks which do not conform to these guidelines must be brought into  
16 compliance.  
17

18 b. Firewood

19  
20 GUIDELINES:

- 21 i. Dead and down wood on the ground, including on permitted premises,  
22 may be collected for use by all park visitors for campfires.  
23  
24 ii. Storage of firewood at a given cabin should be in such a manner that the  
25 wood is not stacked against the cabin. Firewood stacked against the  
26 cabin wall encourages insect infestation and significantly increases  
27 structure fire danger.  
28  
29 iii. Storage of firewood shall be limited to one season's worth so as to avoid  
30 the stockpiling of fuels and increasing the associated fire danger.  
31  
32 iv. To avoid importation of pests and disease, firewood sources should come  
33 from within the parks.  
34

35 5. Electrical Supply and Telephone Lines

36  
37 GUIDELINES:

- 38 a. Cabin-specific energy transmission and reception will be accommodated if it  
39 can be accomplished without visual intrusion within the landscape district, or  
40 adversely affecting the structural integrity of the given building.  
41  
42 b. The natural setting will not be manipulated to accommodate energy  
43 transmission and receiving, e.g., cutting trees or trenching.

- 1  
2 c. Future energy generation and distribution systems will be evaluated, on a  
3 case-by-case basis, against the criteria of effect.  
4

5 6. Exterior Lighting  
6

7 GUIDELINES:

- 8 a. All lighting must only illuminate what needs to be lit for safe movement;  
9 lumens will be the minimum needed to achieve this purpose.  
10  
11 b. To reduce the impacts on the night sky, any source of stationary light must  
12 be shielded from view and projected downwards.  
13  
14 c. Lights will not be mounted on trees or other natural features, but rather on  
15 existing buildings or structures.  
16  
17 d. To mitigate safety concerns, it is recommended that portable light sources be  
18 used, such as flashlights and lanterns.  
19

20 7. Remote Communications Devices (e.g., all types of information transmitters and  
21 receivers)  
22

23 GUIDELINES:

- 24 a. The installation of such arrays will be considered but they shall not adversely  
25 affect the integrity of a building or structure. Satellite dishes shall not be  
26 attached to historic structures. For dishes proposed by occupants of historic  
27 structures the following requirements apply:  
28  
29 i. NPS written approval  
30  
31 ii. if approved, the dish must be pole mounted or in another manner  
32 that does not impact the structure.  
33  
34 iii. arrays will be properly installed and maintained  
35  
36 iv. dishes are to be a flat finish, preferably gray, flat black, or other earth  
37 tone finish to be as unobtrusive as possible  
38  
39 v. connections meet the latest national health, safety and Tulare County  
40 uniform building codes and do not present a fire or lightning hazard  
41  
42 vi. connections do not allow rain or snow to penetrate the room or other  
43 structural area

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12

vii. dish diameter is 18" or less

viii. no more than 1 dish per housing unit is allowed (e.g., no more than one per cabin).

b. Such arrays shall not be visible from the Mineral King Road

c. Such arrays shall not manipulate the natural setting to accommodate transmission and receiving needs, e.g. cutting trees.

## 1 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

2

3 These guidelines were prepared in consultation with numerous individuals, including the  
4 State Historic Preservation Officer and key staff, the officers and key members of the  
5 Mineral King Preservation Society, and National Park Service managers and specialists.  
6 The results reflect well on this collaborative effort and thanks are extended to all who  
7 contributed their time. Special thanks are offered to Jane Allen, Environmental  
8 Protection Specialist at Sequoia and Kings Canyon. Jane drafted the first version of the  
9 document and carried the work through to completion. It is hoped that the guidelines  
10 prove easy to use and that they contribute directly to the long-term protection of the  
11 Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District, for those are their primary purposes.

12

13 Also, special thanks to Tom Nave (whose interim guidelines have guided this process  
14 and the Mineral King cabins since 2003); Suanne Brown (Historical Architect for  
15 Yosemite National Park who provided much of the historic character guidelines  
16 language herein); and Danny Schaible (Historical Landscape Architect for Yosemite who  
17 provided the features descriptions herein).

18

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## APPENDICES

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## APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Access road: Provides vehicular access from the Mineral King Road to multiple cabins.

Act: The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Adverse Effect: The term is used here as it is defined in the regulations that implement the National Historic Preservation Act, specifically, 36 CFR 800.9. It is a critical concept and applies when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association. An adverse effect may also include reasonably foreseeable effects, caused by the undertaking, that may occur later in time (i.e., the concept of "cumulative effects").

Agency: National Park Service or NPS

Approval: Written authorization from the Park Superintendent.

Agency official: An important distinction that is defined in the National Historic Preservation Act's implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.2). The Agency is the head of a federal agency, or most often, a designee, who has the authority over a specific project ("undertaking"). Relative to Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, the agency official is the Park Superintendent.

Area of Potential Effect: Often referred to as "the APE," this important concept is a central part of the regulations, found at 36 CFR 800.4, that relate to identifying historic properties relative to a given project. The APE can be defined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.

Comment: Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to "comment" on undertakings (i.e. projects). In this context, "comment" refers to the Council's written findings and recommendations.

Communication Arrays: Used here to refer to a satellite dish, antenna, future technological devise, and the like that are mounted on the exterior of a building or structure to facilitate communication. The related concern would be whether or not the installation would have an "adverse effect" on a historic building or structure.

1

2 Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning: An important concept that can be found  
3 in the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Preservation Planning." Preservation  
4 planning in this context is viewed as a process that organizes a variety of preservation  
5 activities (including Rehabilitation) within a logical sequence. The activities can pertain  
6 to identification, evaluation, registration, and treatment of historic properties, as well as  
7 setting priorities for accomplishing preservation activities.

8

9 Consultation: An important concept within the National Historic Preservation Act that  
10 involves the process of formally seeking, discussing, and considering the views of other  
11 participants, and, where feasible, seeking agreement regarding matters arising from the  
12 Section 106 process. The Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines for  
13 Federal Agency Preservation Programs pursuant to the National Historic Preservation  
14 Act" provide further guidance on consultation.

15

16 Contributing resource: A site, building, structure, or object that adds to the associations  
17 and/or architectural qualities of a historic property and for which that property is  
18 considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This is an  
19 important concept within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District, as the  
20 formal listing identifies 63 "contributing" resources and "15" non-contributing  
21 resources.

22

23 Council: Refers to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, an independent  
24 Federal agency that is established in the National Historic Preservation Act. The  
25 chairman of the council is appointed by the President of the United States. Standing  
26 members include the Secretaries of Agricultural and Interior. There are 20 members in  
27 total.

28

29 Cultural landscape: An important concept within the National Park Service and how it  
30 manages different kinds of "cultural resources." A cultural landscape can be less than  
31 one acre in size or up to thousands of acres, but it must be a defined geographic area. It  
32 can include both natural and cultural resources, but it must be associated with a  
33 historical event, activity, or person. The National Park Service recognizes four categories  
34 of cultural landscapes: historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,  
35 historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes. The categories are not necessarily mutually  
36 exclusive, but they help in recognizing important features, land uses, types of buildings,  
37 and the like that make landscapes cultural resources. The Mineral King Road Cultural  
38 Landscape District is a historical vernacular landscape.

39

40 Cyclic Maintenance: Maintenance performed less frequently than annually; usually  
41 involving replacement, or at least mending, of material.

42

43 Day or days: Calendar days.

- 1  
2 Deck: an above-grade, exposed platform that is attached to the primary cabin and  
3 typically constructed of lumber. In contrast, a patio is a platform, typically built of stone  
4 or concrete that is built at grade and can be either attached or detached from the  
5 primary cabin.  
6
- 7 Driveway: Provides vehicular access from either the Mineral King Road or from a cabin  
8 community or NPS access road to individual buildings or structures.  
9
- 10 Effect: An important concept within historic preservation that relates to any alteration  
11 to the characteristics of a historic property that qualify it for inclusion in, or eligibility for  
12 inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places.  
13
- 14 Eligible for inclusion in the National Register: A critical concept for applying the National  
15 Historic Preservation Act. Refers technically to those historic properties (i.e., a building,  
16 site, structure, or object) that have been evaluated against the four criteria for listing in  
17 the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60), and, for which the federal agency  
18 and/or the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Keeper of the National Register  
19 have “formally” agreed that a given historic property meets one of the criteria and thus  
20 the property is “eligible” for listing. See also the definition for “Listing in the National  
21 Register of Historic Places.”  
22
- 23 Emergency undertaking: A standardized concept meaning any undertaking that the  
24 Agency Official determines must be initiated within 30 days, in order to avoid an  
25 imminent threat to human life or major property damage, resulting from a natural or  
26 human-caused, unforeseeable disaster (including but not limited to events such as  
27 wildfires or breaches in canals, levees, pipelines, or dams).  
28
- 29 Exempt undertaking: A standardized concept meaning an undertaking that is exempt  
30 from Section 106 review under an agreement such as the guidelines, because the nature  
31 of the undertaking is such that it has little potential to affect historic properties, even if  
32 the properties are present at the location of the undertaking. Undertakings that are  
33 exempt under these Guidelines are listed in Appendix I.  
34
- 35 Fenestration: An architectural term that means the doors, windows or other  
36 intentionally designed openings in a structure.  
37
- 38 Fire pan: A temporary, movable, metal container to hold fire, ashes and coals. Fire pans  
39 are often used by campers as a method of building a campfire that “leaves no trace.”  
40
- 41 Fire pit: A semi-permanent or permanent, in-ground pit constructed to contain fire,  
42 ashes, and coals. Construction of fire pits includes ground disturbance and requires NPS  
43 approval within Park lands.

- 1  
2 Fireplace: A permanent, above-ground, exterior feature to contain fire, ashes, and  
3 coals.  
4
- 5 Fire ring: A semi-permanent, above-ground feature designed to contain fire, ashes, and  
6 coals. Fire rings are made out of inflammable materials like stone, metal or concrete.  
7
- 8 Foreclosure: An important concept within the National Historic Preservation Act and its  
9 regulations, meaning an action taken by an agency official that effectively precludes  
10 (“forecloses”) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation from providing its  
11 comments prior to the approval or start of a project. A “foreclosure” is a serious breach  
12 of the Section 106 process (36 CFR 800.6).  
13
- 14 Historic context: An important planning concept that comes out of the Secretary of the  
15 Interior’s Guidelines for Preservation Planning. A historic context is an organizational  
16 device that groups together information about historic properties, based on a shared  
17 theme, a specific time period, and a geographic area.  
18
- 19 Historic landscapes: include residential gardens and community parks, scenic highways,  
20 rural communities, institutional grounds, cemeteries, battlefields and zoological  
21 gardens. They are composed of a number of character-defining features which,  
22 individually or collectively contribute to the landscape’s physical appearance as they  
23 have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes  
24 may include water features, such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features,  
25 such as roads, paths, steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences,  
26 benches, lights and sculptural objects.  
27
- 28 Historic preservation activities: In the current context, this term simply means the  
29 activities and procedures by which the National Park Service conducts cultural resource  
30 identification, evaluation, and management within the Mineral King Road Cultural  
31 Landscape District.  
32
- 33 Historic property: As used within the context of the National Historic Preservation Act,  
34 this is a district, site, building, structure, or object significant in American history,  
35 architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture. Historic properties are eligible for  
36 listing in the National Register by way of one of the mutually exclusive levels – national,  
37 state, or local. The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District is listed at the local  
38 level of significance.  
39
- 40 Historic resources: An important term relative to the National Historic Preservation Act  
41 this is essentially synonymous with “Historic property.” In general, an historic resource  
42 must be at least 50 years old to be considered under Section 106. Its National Register  
43 of Historic Places eligibility status is considered after it has been identified; some

1 historic properties end up being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places,  
2 some do not (i.e., property may be at least 50 years old but it does not meet one of the  
3 National Register's four eligibility criteria found at CFR 60).

4  
5 Indian Tribe: This term is defined within the National Historic Preservation Act (Section  
6 301). In the current context, it means an Indian tribe, band, nation, or other organized  
7 group or community, including a native village, regional corporation, or village  
8 corporation, as those terms are defined in section 3 of the Alaska Native Claims  
9 Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1602), which is recognized as eligible for the special programs  
10 and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians,  
11 with which Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks consult relative to Section 106.  
12 Currently, there are approximately 19 such tribes or groups.

13  
14 In-kind replacement: An important term within historic preservation context that  
15 means to replace a material with an identical or nearly identical type of material.  
16 Replacement should match the old in material, design, dimensions, color and texture.

17  
18 Integrity: An important concept when working within the National Register of Historic  
19 Places that refers to the authenticity of a property's historic identity. Historic integrity is  
20 evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's  
21 historic period. The term is used to help identify the extent to which a historic property  
22 retains its historic, physical appearance.

23  
24 Listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Listing an historic property in the  
25 National Register of Historic Places is a separate process from determining eligibility for  
26 inclusion in the register. The critical concept is that property formally determined  
27 eligible are treated, by regulation (36 CFR 800), the same as if they were listed in the  
28 National Register of Historic Places. For federal planning purposes, National Register-  
29 listed and National Register-eligible (formally so) properties are to be "taken into  
30 consideration" and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is to be given a  
31 "reasonable opportunity to comment" on any proposed undertakings (e.g., project that  
32 may affect such properties). A slightly more subtle, but equally critical concept is that  
33 the National Historic Preservation Act protection extends also, initially, to any historic  
34 property that has not yet been formally evaluated. This group of properties is most  
35 often referred to as those that are "potentially eligible for listing." This seemingly  
36 complex series of steps is often streamlined into a Programmatic Agreement geared to a  
37 particular area or group of sites. See also the definition for "Programmatic Agreement."

38  
39 Memorandum of Agreement: A type of cooperative agreement. Within the context of  
40 the National Historic Preservation Act, such agreements are used to record the terms  
41 and conditions agreed upon to resolve the adverse effects of an undertaking upon  
42 historic properties.

- 1 National Historic Landmark: A historic property (i.e., district, site, building, etc.) whose  
2 significance is at the “national” level. National Historic Landmarks are designated by the  
3 Secretary of the Interior and entered into the National Register of Historic Places. There  
4 are no National Historic Landmarks within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.  
5
- 6 National Register: An abbreviated reference to the National Register of Historic Places.  
7 The National Register was established under Section 101 of the National Historic  
8 Preservation Act and is the official list of historic properties in the United States that are  
9 significant in history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture.  
10
- 11 National Register Criteria: The established criteria for evaluating the eligibility of  
12 properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The four criteria are  
13 found at 36 CFR 60.  
14
- 15 Non-Contributing resource: A site, building, structure, or object that does not add to  
16 the historical associations, and/or the historic architectural qualities for which a  
17 property is significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. A resource  
18 may be non-contributing because it was constructed outside the period of significance,  
19 or, it has been so altered that it has lost its historic integrity. Officially, there were 15  
20 non-contributing resources at the time the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape  
21 District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places.  
22
- 23 Non-historic resource: A site, building, structure, or object that does not date to a  
24 historic property’s period of significance. A non-historic resource is necessarily a non-  
25 contributing resource as well. The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District’s  
26 period of significance is 1915 to 1942.  
27
- 28 Porch: An enclosed or partially enclosed platform that is attached to and an integral  
29 part of the primary cabin  
30
- 31 Preservation: Within the context of historic preservation activities, it is the act or  
32 process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a  
33 building or structure, as well as the existing form and vegetative cover of a site.  
34 Preservation may include initial stabilization work as well as ongoing maintenance of the  
35 historic building materials. Generally speaking, it does not include extensive  
36 replacement and new work.  
37
- 38 Programmatic Agreement: A type of cooperative agreement that can be used to  
39 streamline compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, where  
40 related or similar projects (undertakings) can be grouped together because their effects  
41 on historic properties are similar. The management of the Mineral King Road Cultural  
42 Landscape District will be streamlined through the present guidelines and the  
43 preparation of a subsequent Programmatic Agreement.

1

2 Reconstruction: A critical concept within the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for  
3 the Treatment of Historic Properties. In this context it means the act or process of  
4 reproducing, by new construction, the exact form and detail of a vanished building,  
5 structure, or object, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time. It is  
6 rarely used. Within National Parks, this historic preservation standard requires the  
7 approval of the Director of the National Park Service.

8

9 Rehabilitation: A critical concept, which, in this context, means the act or process of  
10 returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration which makes  
11 possible an efficient, contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of  
12 the property which are significant to its historical, cultural and architectural values.

13

14 Research: Efforts to “bring back” a former feature, such as a porch, window style, or  
15 chimney, through repair, alteration, or addition, must be guided by careful research.  
16 This research must be informed by information that is supported by photographs,  
17 drawings, written historical documents, paintings of the time, or even archeology.  
18 Testimonials are not research, and in rare cases, coming from builders, architects, etc.  
19 who had a direct hand in a building’s design or construction, can be considered  
20 research.

21

22 Restoration: A critical concept, which, in this context, means the act or process of  
23 accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting, as it appeared at  
24 a particular period of time, by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement  
25 of missing earlier work.

26

27 Road: See Access Road.

28

29 Routine maintenance: In the context of historic preservation activities, this term means  
30 the repair or replacement of materials, as required, to maintain the physical integrity of  
31 a building or structure. Examples include, but are not limited to; exterior painting,  
32 window pane re-glazing, and minor shingle replacement.

33

34 Stabilization: A critical concept within the concept of historic preservation activities.  
35 Stabilization is synonymous with the idea of “preservation maintenance” where the  
36 work is designed to lessen the wear and deterioration of a historic property without  
37 altering the property’s historic character. A key idea when performing stabilization  
38 work, in this context, is to use the least degree of intervention that is necessary.

39

40 State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO): the State Historic Preservation Officer if  
41 often referred to as the “SHPO” (pronounced “ship-po”). The role of the State Historic  
42 Preservation Officer is defined in the National Historic Preservation Act under Section  
43 101, and includes serving as the official that administers each state’s historic

1 preservation program. State Historic Preservation Officers are appointed by the  
2 respective Governors. Consultation between federal agencies and State Historic  
3 Preservation Officers serve as a critical check-and-balance for federal projects  
4 (“undertakings”).

5  
6 Tarpaulins: (aka Tarps) are used for covering a wood pile, temporarily patching a leaking  
7 roof or as a seasonal shelter from the elements.

8  
9 Undertaking: A concept defined in both the National Historic Preservation Act (Section  
10 301) and that act’s implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800.2. The recognition of  
11 “undertakings” within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District will be critical  
12 to the sound management of the landscape district. Specifically, as applied to Section  
13 106 compliance, an undertaking is any federal, federally assisted, federally licensed , or  
14 federally sanctioned project, activity, or program that can result in changes in the  
15 character or use of historic properties. Undertakings include new and continuing  
16 projects, programs, and activities that are (1) directly undertaken by federal agencies;  
17 (2) supported in whole or in part, directly or indirectly, by federal agencies; (3) carried  
18 out pursuant to a federal lease, permit, license, approval, or other form of permission;  
19 or (4) proposed by a federal agency for congressional authorization or appropriation.

20  
21 Wood Shake/Shingle: Thin overlapping elements used for roofing or siding. The  
22 distinction between shake and shingle is that shakes are made by splitting wood, while  
23 shingles are sawn. Cabins within the Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District are  
24 commonly found to be covered in wood from nearby sources, often acquired during the  
25 original time of a cabin’s construction. Sugar pine and incense cedar are among the  
26 wood types more commonly used for this purpose. The rustic structures within the  
27 Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District exhibit straight split shake and shingles  
28 with squared ends.

## APPENDIX B: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

## 1. Publications

Brewer, Christopher

1998 National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: Mineral King Historic Cabin District.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee.

1984 A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A Knopf.

Nave, Thomas E.

2000 National Register of Historic Places Inventory Nomination Form: The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District.

1999 Supplement to the Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places: The Cultural Landscape of Mineral King

## 2. Federal Publications

(Available from Sequoia &amp; Kings Canyon National Parks)

Brown, Frederick and Daniel Schaible

2008 The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District Cultural Landscape Inventory. Washington, DC: National Park Service, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (<http://www.nps.gov/seki/parkmgmt/index.htm>).

Nave, Thomas

2003 A Guide to Repair and Maintenance of Historic Summer Homes within The Mineral King Road Cultural Landscape District. The Mineral King Preservation Society and Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks (<http://www.nps.gov/seki/parkmgmt/index.htm>)

NPS

1989 Architectural Character Guidelines, Sequoia / Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA.

1990 Road Character Guidelines, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, Sequoia / Kings Canyon National Parks, Three Rivers, CA.

1999 The Cultural Landscape of Mineral King Sequoia &amp; Kings Canyon National Parks: Determination of Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, Ethan Carr and Steve McNiel

- 1  
2 Office of Historic Preservation (OHP)  
3 n.d. Wood Window Repair and Retrofit, electronic document  
4 ([http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=25935](http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=25935)), accessed 9/28/2009.  
5  
6 Tweed, William, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law  
7 1977 Rustic Architecture: 1916 – 1942  
8 (online book: [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/introduction.htm))  
9  
10 Weeks, Kay D. and Anne E. Grimmer  
11 1995 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic  
12 Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring &  
13 Reconstructing Historic Buildings. Washington DC.: U.S. Department of  
14 the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and  
15 Partnerships Heritage Preservation Services  
16 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standards/index.htm>)  
17  
18 U.S.D.A., Forest Service, Region 5  
19 2002 Programmatic Agreement Among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific  
20 Southwest Region, California State Historic Preservation Officer, and  
21 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Management of  
22 Historic Recreation Residence Tracts.  
23  
24 n.d. A Thematic Study of Recreation Residences in the Pacific Southwest  
25 Region. San Francisco California.  
26  
27 3. Federal Regulations  
28  
29 36 CFR Part 67: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic  
30 Properties, ([http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standards\\_guidelines.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standards_guidelines.htm)  
31 and <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/standguide/>)  
32  
33 36 CFR Part 68: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic  
34 Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and  
35 Reconstructing Historic Buildings,  
36 ([http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standguide/overview/using\\_standguide.h](http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standguide/overview/using_standguide.htm)  
37 [tm](http://www.nps.gov/history/HPS/TPS/standguide/overview/using_standguide.htm))  
38  
39 4. Historic Preservation Briefs  
40  
41 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/presbhom.htm>)  
42 (For a complete list of preservation briefs, use the URL above)  
43

- 1 Preservation Brief 1: Assessing Cleaning and Water-Repellent Treatments for  
2 Historic Masonry Buildings  
3 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief01.htm>)  
4
- 5 Preservation Brief 2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings  
6 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief02.htm>)  
7
- 8 Preservation Brief 3: Conserving Energy in Historic Buildings  
9 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief03.htm>)  
10
- 11 Preservation Brief 4: Roofing for Historic Buildings  
12 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief04.htm>)  
13
- 14 Preservation Brief 6: Dangers of Abrasive Cleaning to Historic Buildings  
15 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief06.htm>)  
16
- 17 Preservation Brief 8: Aluminum and Vinyl Siding on Historic Buildings: The  
18 Appropriateness of Substitute Materials for Resurfacing  
19 Historic Wood Frame Buildings  
20 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief08.htm>)  
21
- 22 Preservation Brief 9: The Repair of Historic Wooden Windows  
23 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief09.htm>)  
24
- 25 Preservation Brief 10: Exterior Paint Problems on Historic Woodwork  
26 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief10.htm>)  
27
- 28 Preservation Brief 14: New Exterior Additions to Historic Buildings: Preservation  
29 Concerns (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief14.htm>)  
30
- 31 Preservation Brief 15: Preservation of Historic Concrete  
32 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief15.htm>)  
33
- 34 Preservation Brief 16: The Use of Substitute Materials on Historic Building Exteriors  
35 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief16.htm>)  
36
- 37 Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character - Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic  
38 Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character  
39 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief17.htm>)  
40
- 41 Preservation Brief 18: Rehabilitating Interiors in Historic Buildings - Identifying  
42 Character-Defining Elements  
43 (<http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief18.htm>)  
44

- 55

- 56

APPENDIX C: PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT FORM  
SEQUOIA AND KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARKS, CALIFORNIA

This form is required for all actions/undertakings which may have the potential to effect, or will effect, cultural properties within the above National Parks. Attach continuation sheets and data as indicated to describe the proposed undertaking, pursuant to Section 106, 110, and 111, of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Amended. Project approval is in effect for two years from the date of approval. Projects not accomplished within two years require a new project proposal submission.

**A. Project Information**

1. Name of Project Proponent:

Phone / e-mail:

2. Date Submitted:

Submittals Included (circle all that apply): drawings photos maps

3. Description of the proposed action (include drawings, photos, and maps as part of your description):

4. Explain why the action is needed:

5. Cultural resource affected by the proposed action. (Name, building number if applicable)

6. The proposed action will (check as many as apply):

☐ Remove / replace historic material

☐ Add nonhistoric elements to a historic structure

☐ Introduce nonhistoric elements (visible, audible, or atmospheric) into historic setting/environment.

☐ Reintroduce historic elements in a historic setting or environment.

☐ Remove historic elements from a historic environment.

☐ Disturb ground surface.

☐ Incur gradual deterioration of historic fabric, terrain, setting.

☐ Other - Describe briefly:

7. Describe the effects of the undertaking on cultural resources (reference 36 CFR Part 800.5).

**Submit form to:**

**Management Assistant, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks**

**47050 Generals Highway, Three Rivers, CA 93271**

- 1 ~~~~~
- 2 **For NPS Use – To be completed by Park’s Cultural Resources Management Team**
- 3
- 4 Date Form Received by Management Assistant:
- 5 Date Project Reviewed by Architectural Review Committee:
- 6
- 7 8. Identify relevant policies, standards, guidelines (USDI Rehabilitation of Historic
- 8 Buildings, NPS Management Policies):
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12 9. Describe any measures planned to minimize or lessen the loss or impairment of
- 13 historic fabric, setting, integrity, or data (attach drawings, specifications, photographs
- 14 and/or details of proposed project):
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18 10. NPS Form Completed by:
- 19 Date Completed:
- 20 Telephone Number:
- 21
- 22

**B. Park Cultural Resources staff review and certification (check boxes as appropriate)**

1. The foregoing assessment is adequate; the proposed action is consistent with all applicable Secretary of the Interior Standards, NPS Management Policies, standards, guidelines or USDI Standards and Guidelines, Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings or others and incorporates measures to avoid Adverse Effects.
2. Proposed undertaking will be sufficient if the stipulations noted at "C" are incorporated into the undertaking.
3. Proposed undertaking will need separate compliance under the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations (36 CFR Part 800).

**Review Certification:**

(Check Yes or No for each of the boxes adjacent to signature line. The purpose of each box is indicated in the above three descriptions.)

	Y	N		
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CRM Team Archeologist	Date
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CRM Team Park Curator	Date
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CRM Team Park Historian	Date
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CRM Team Park Historical Architect	Date
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA		
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CRM Team Preservation Specialist (Structures)	Date

1 C. Additional requirements/stipulations (as indicated by a Y check in item 2 at the  
2 signatures above) required for this proposal to be approved:  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10

11  
12 D. Approved by:  
13  
14  
15  
16

17 \_\_\_\_\_  
18 Superintendent

\_\_\_\_\_ Date

1  
2  
3  
4  
5

APPENDIX D: APPROVED PAINT COLOR PALETTE

Paint using the same color, or a dark earthtone palette established in consultation with the Mineral King Preservation Society and the State Office of Historic Preservation.

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## APPENDIX E: LEAD-BASED PAINT INFORMATION

Lead has been poisoning people for thousands of years. In construction, lead is frequently used for roofs, cornices, tank linings, and electrical conduits. In plumbing, soft solder, used for soldering tinsplate and copper pipe joints, is an alloy of lead and tin. Soft solder, in fact, has been banned for many uses in the United States. The Consumer Product Safety Commission has also banned the use of lead-based paint in residential application.

Significant lead exposures can also arise from removing paint from surfaces previously coated with lead-based paint, such as in bridge repair, residential or historic structure renovations, and demolition. The trades potentially exposed to lead include ironwork, demolition work, painting, lead-based paint abatement work, plumbing, heating/air-conditioning, electrical work, welding and carpentry/renovation/remodeling.

Operations that generate lead dust and fumes include the following:

- Flame-torch cutting, welding, the use of heat guns, sanding, scraping and grinding of lead painted surfaces in repair, reconstruction, dismantling, and demolition work;
- Abrasive blasting of bridges and other structures containing lead-based paints;
- Use of torches and heat guns, and sanding, scraping, and grinding lead-based paint surfaces during remodeling or abating lead-based paint; and
- Maintaining process equipment or exhaust duct work.

Some symptoms of lead exposure include loss of appetite, metallic taste, constipation, nausea, pallor, nervous irritability, muscle and joint pain, numbness, dizziness, hyperactivity and severe stomach cramps.

Construction work is defined as work for construction, alteration and/or repair, including painting and decorating. It includes but is not limited to the following:

- Demolition or salvage of structures where materials containing lead is present.
- Removal or encapsulation of materials containing lead.
- New construction, alteration, repair or renovation of structures, substrates, or portions thereof, that contain lead, or materials containing lead.
- Installation of products containing lead.
- Lead contamination/emergency cleanup.
- Transportation, disposal, or storage of lead containing materials on the site or location at which construction activities are performed.
- Maintenance operations associated with the construction activities described above.

## References &amp; Bibliography

1. OSHA's CFR 1926.62 Lead in Construction Standard, May 4, 1993
2. Understanding Title X January 1993
3. Worker Protection, Leadtec Services, June 12, 1992

- 1 4. Preservation Technology Update, 1990 No.1
- 2 5. Center of Environmental Health, Maryland Department of the Environment Fact
- 3 Sheets # 1 through # 7, November 1989
- 4 6. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, ASTDR, PHS Lead June 1990
- 5 7. RCRA, Hazardous Waste Handbook, Crowell and Moring, 10th Addition
- 6 8. Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851)
- 7 9. Toxic Substances Control Act (Title IV: Lead Exposure Reduction) administered by the
- 8 US Environmental Protection Agency, specifically 403 of TSCA ( 15 U.S.C. 4851)
- 9 10. EPA 40 CFR 745 Subpart F (1996)
- 10 11. HUD 24 CFR 35 Subpart H (1996)
- 11 12. EPA Proposed Rule, 63 Federal Register 30302, June 3, 1998
- 12 13. US Consumer Product Safety Commission, CPSC Document #5055
- 13 14. American Society for Testing & Materials, ASTM E06.23 News May 1997, Volume 3.1
- 14

- 1 APPENDIX F: MINERAL KING HAZARD TREE REMOVAL STANDARD OPERATING
- 2 PROCEDURES (in progress)
- 3

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- 1 APPENDIX G: HAZARD FUEL REMOVAL STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (in
- 2 progress)
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- 1 APPENDIX H: APPROVED STONE SOURCES (in progress)
- 2
- 3 Initial list available Summer 2011. Thereafter, contact the Park for a current list of
- 4 approved stone sources
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## APPENDIX I: EXEMPT UNDERTAKINGS

The following are exempt undertakings (based on USFS 2002):

1. In-kind replacement of hardware, such as door knobs, door and window latches, hinges, locks, etc.
2. Installation of security hardware, such as dead bolts, door locks, window latches, and inconspicuous door peep holes, matching historic hardware as closely as possible.
3. Replacement of broken window pane glass in existing, historic window frames, matching historic form, design, and transparency.
4. Application or replacement of caulking or weather stripping, where it is inconspicuous to outside views.
5. Minor in-kind repair of siding, trim, roofing or deck/porch flooring materials confined to a few boards.
6. Limited (less than one square foot) repair of window frames and shutters by patching, splicing, or consolidating with epoxy resin or similar materials.
7. Protection and maintenance of historic fabric through appropriate surface treatments such as cleaning rust removal, limited (affecting no more than one square foot) paint removal and reapplication of protective coatings, using approved historic color and texture.
8. Limited (less than one square foot) pointing or grouting of masonry matching historic materials.
9. Replacement of lightening rod wiring with new copper wire.
10. Maintenance, repair, or in-kind replacement of previously approved signs.
11. Ongoing up-keep of cabin grounds that includes removal of trash and dead and downed debris.
12. Hazard fuel removal following the guidelines herein.

- 1 APPENDIX J: PROJECT SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES WORKFLOW (in progress)
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